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The Bucks County Gazette.

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[Prepared Specially for the Bucks County Gazette.]

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Many coffee-drinkers have undoubtedly been disturbed by the widely-published theories of Dr. Bock, of Leipsic, who pronounces coffee and tea to be the chief causes of nervousness and peevishness so common in our time. Upon this point, however, doctors disagree, and we find Dr. Henry Segur arguing that the effects of these beverages are far from injurious. As a remedial agent he believes coffee to be of great value, while its use promotes digestion, and otherwise exerts a healthful influence upon the system. To confirm this belief he points to the fact that habitual coffee-drinkers are generally healthy, and live to a good old age.

Balloonists have a unique method of taking "soundings" to learn their distance from the earth when travelling in the air at night. A loud shout is given and the seconds are counted until the echo from the ground is heard. From the time required for the return of the sound it is easy to compute the height of the balloon.

A Russian *savant* offers the novel but absurd hypothesis that hail is of cosmical origin, and is captured by our world in its journey through space in the same way that meteorites are attracted to this planet.

A new celluloid, made by treating potatoes with sulphuric acid, is said to make pipes equal to meerschaum, and is employed for that purpose in France. Under heavy pressure the material becomes so hard that billiard balls may be manufactured from it.

A captive balloon is to be used at the Paris Observatory for making meteorlogical observations at a height of a mile and a half above the surface of the earth.

In a recent address, Dr. Siemens commended the open fire place for its sanitary advantages. Unlike radiating stoves, it warms the walls and furniture of a room more than the air. If the air within a room is hotter than the walls moisture condenses on the latter causing mildew and fermentation, with resulting liability to disease on the part of the occupants of the room

A curious application of electricity is now employed in the Spanish army. Conscripts wishing to escape military service have, it seems, often resorted to the trick of bending the body while being measured so as to bring their stature below the limit prescribed for the service. To prevent fraud of this kind is the object of the new device. When the man is standing perfectly erect the backs of the legs at the knees press against electric contacts, causing two bells to ring; while a third bell is similarly rung by pressure of the head. For a correct measurement the three bells should ring simultaneously. The ringing ceases when there is the least bending.

When a drop of nitric acid is allowed to remain a few moments upon the surface of a piece of metal, filed until bright and clean, a pale ashy-gray spot is left if the metal is wrought iron, a brownish black if steel, a deep black if iron. The carbon present in various proportion produces the difference in color. This is therefore considered a sure test.

The curious phenomenon of phosphorescent ice, observed in the Arctic regions, has been described by Mr. J. Allen. Whenever the observer saw a lump of ice shattered at night by the vessel carrying him, he perceived a peculiar light emitted by the frozen fragments. The light is very like that produced by breaking a piece of sugar in the dark.

Mr. E. E Fish has noticed that many birds seem to possess powers of ventriloquism. From a distance of a few feet, the cuckoo makes its voice appear to come from a furlong away: singing on a low branch, the thrush seems to be in the tree-top; the vesper-sparrow and the field-sparrow are apparently in a distant field, although really on a neighboring fence. The robin and the catbird are endowed with a similar power; and the oven-bird singing at a distance, almost causes the listener to believe it to be within reach, by its sharp, ringing notes.

The ancients had theories to account for earthquakes—and very curious they become in the light of modern investigation. Anaxagoras, the Rhodian, saw in them a sort of cosmic flatulence—winds which had strayed into caverns having no outlets. Aristotle believed them to be due to the infiltration of water through a rocky sea-bottom, producing vapors. Pliny ascribed them to the presure of air confined in deep caves, reacting against the collapse of over-lying rock-strata; while St. Thomas, of Aquinas, most ingeniously explained that earthquakes may arise from the struggles of defunct misbelievers trying to escape from a pit of torment.

Boy Inventors.—Some of the most important inventions have been the work of mere boys. The invention of the valve motion to the steam engine was made by a boy. Watt left the engine in a very incomplete condition, from the fact that he had no way to open or close the valves except by means of levers operated by the hands. He set up a large engine at one of the mines, and a boy was hired to work these valve levers. Although this was not hard work, yet it required his constant attention. As he was working these levers he saw that part of the engine moved in the right direction, and at the exact time that he had to open or close the valves. He procured a strong cord and made one end fast to the proper part of the engine, and the other end to the valve lever; and the boy had the satisfaction of seeing the engine move off with perfect regularity of motion.

A short time after the foreman come around and found the boy playing marbles at the door. Looking at the engine he soon saw the ingenuity of the boy, and also the advantages of so great an invention. Mr. Watt thus carried out the boy's inventive genius in a practical from, and made the steam engine a perfect automatic-working machine.—*Manchester Times.*

The congregation of Unity Church in Chicago decided on Monday evening last, by 118 yeas against 38 nays, to accept the resignation of the Rev. George C. Miln, who has recently become noted for his rejection of the doctrine of a personal God and individual human immortality. Mr. Miln will, however, continue to preach in the church for three months longer. It is a Unitarian church.

From the March Atlantic.

AT LAST.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

When on my day of life the night is falling,
And, in the winds from unsunned spaces blown,
I hear far voices out of darkness calling
My feet to paths unknown,

Thou who hast made my home of life so pleasant,
Leave not its tenant when its walls decay;
O Love divine, O Helper ever present,
Be Thou my strength and stay!

Be near me when all else is from me drifting.
Earth, sky, home's pictures, days of shade and shine,
And kindly faces to my own uplifting
The love which answers mine.

I have but Thee, O Father! Let Thy spirit
Be with me then to comfort and uphold;
No gate of pearl, no branch of palm, I merit,
Nor street of shining gold.

Suffice it if—my good and ill unreckoned,
And both forgiven through Thy abounding grace—
I find myself by hands familiar beckoned
Unto my fitting place:

Some humble door among Thy many mansions,
Some sheltering shade where sin and striving cease,
And flows forever through heaven's green expansions,
The river of Thy peace.

There, from the music round about me stealing,
I fain would learn the new and holy song,
And find, at last, beneath Thy trees of healing,
The life for which I long.

TWO TRAGEDIES OF NIAGARA.

More than twenty years ago Niagara witnessed a tragedy which, while of a heart-rending character, was marked by an act of true heroism seldom equalled in grandeur. Mr. Charles Addington, a young man of twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, was affianced to Mrs. De Forest, both being residents of Buffalo. One day a happy party, comprising Mrs. De Forest, Miss De Forest, a young daughter, Eva, a beautiful child of five or six years old, and "Charley" Addington, as his friends were accustomed to call him, visited the falls.

They crossed the bridge to Goat Island, and, while resting under the trees, little Eva strayed away from the group, and approaching the bank of the narrow, but deep and swift stream that rushes between Goat Island and the small island lying between it and the main American rapids, was amusing herself by casting sticks into the water and watching them as they whirled swiftly away. Mrs. De Forest, alarmed for her child's safety, requested Charles Addington to bring her back. Charley at once proceeded to the bank, and thinking to give the little one a fright, approached her stealthily from behind, and catching her under the arms, held her over the stream.

The startled child threw up her arms over her head, and, and instantly she slipped through Addington's hands and fell into the rapids.

The realization of the horrible calamity must have come home to Addington's brain with the rapidity of the lightning's flash. He saw that his rash act had cost the child's life, and that one desperate chance of saving her remained—that the world was at an end for him, forever. Tearing off his coat, he rushed along the bank until he had passed little Eva, who was kept afloat by her clothing; then plunging in ahead of her, he seized the child and desperately attempted to throw her on the bank. As he made the effort he fell back into the rapids and was whirled over the small falls that intervenes between the American and the Horse-shoe Falls. Little Eva struck the top of the bank, but all power had apparently gone from her, and she rolled back into the stream, and was hurried to her dreadful fate. The mother and sister stood powerless and paralyzed with horror, while a tragedy, almost instantaneous in its action, passed before their eyes, leaving its dark cloud hanging over all the future lives. Charley Addington had made a hero's atonement for his thoughtless and reckless act.

An accident with very dramatic accompaniments occurred some very few years after the sad event that cost Charley Addington and Eva De Forest their lives. One morning, soon after daybreak the early risers at the falls discovered something moving on a huge log, or trunk of a tree, which for years had shown itself above the boiling rapids on the American side, having been caught by and firmly wedged into the rocks on its way to the falls. Looking downward from the bridge this log was and still is in full sight, in the fiercest part of the rapids, considerably nearer to the [illegible] American side of Goat Island than to the American shore. The moving object was soon found to be a man, and it was evident that his boat had been carried over the falls during the night, while he himself had miraculously been cast against the log, by which he had managed to stop his fearful rush toward death. Dispatches were immediately sent to Buffalo to the Coast Life Saving Service, and Captain Dorr hastened to Niagara by a special train, carrying with him two metallic life-boats, and plans to save the man were concerted. But before the arrangements were completed the news had been spread abroad, and many thousand people had reached the falls by special trains.

The first attempt at rescue was by means of a large Francis metallic life-boat attached to a cable which was slacked off from a bridge opposite the log and guided by side ropes. The boat had not got far from the bridge when the fierce rapids seized it, turned it round and round, and appeared to be endeavoring to crush in its sides. The small cable snapped like a whip cord, and the poor fellow who had been waiting the effort made for his rescue, saw the boat whirled past him and carried over the falls, as if in mockery of his would-be rescuers. Considerable time was then used in deliberating on a new plan, and it was proposed to fasten a cable to some building on the American side, to carry it over to the island until it would sag near the log, and then to rescue the man by means of a basket let down by rings, and to be let down and pulled in by similar ropes. The materials for this experiment could not be procured, so at last it was decided to send down a strongly constructed raft in the same manner as the life-boat had been launched, and if it reached the man in safety, to ease it over toward the small island, from whence his rescue would be comparatively easy. The raft was built, but it was four o'clock in the afternoon before all was ready. The day had passed without the flight of time being noticed.

The excitement was intense. Men and women, who had stood for hours without food, were painfully agitated. The raft moved, it bravely withstood the wild assaults of the angry rapids. It neared the log. The man stood up and waved his arms. The raft came within reach and he got on to it, ate the food, drank a small quantity of weak brandy and water that had been put aboard, and fastened himself to the lashings which had been prepared, and the intent of which he understood. Then the raft was cautiously and steadily moved toward the island with its precious freight.

The people shouted, and many wept from overwrought feelings. Suddenly the raft came to a stand. The rope was fast. It had caught in a rock. To attempt to force it was to risk its parting, and the fatal consequence could not be misunderstood. The poor victim seemed to take in the situation, and grew desperate. He unfastened the lashings, stood, up, made a spring from the raft in the direction of the island, and was in the foaming waters. Instantly he struck out for the island. He seemed to be a powerful swimmer, and thousands of men and women held their breath in horrified suspense. He appeared to near the island in his desperate endeavors. Then arose the cry: "He's saved! he's saved!"

But suddenly those on the bridge, who could see more distinctly from their location, became aware that the distance between the island and the swimmer's head was gradually widening. There was another dreadful moment of suspense, and then the unpitying rapids seized their prey, and apparently making sport of the efforts that had been resorted to to snatch him from their grasp, twisted him round and whirled him along until they hurried him over the precipice. As the poor fellow went over, a singular effort was observable. The vast body of falling water curves over the edge of the falls like a huge wheel, and as the body was shot forward by the force of the current, it seemed to leap completely out of the water, the feet being visible before it took the terrible plunge. The death-like silence that had fallen upon the crowd was broken by a fearful cry—a sound mingling a wail, a howl, and a shriek in one. Many strong men as well as women fainted. They had witnessed a tragedy more intense in its painfulness than any drama could present, and one not likely to be soon forgotten.

A valentine seen by a *Ledger* reporter which was sent to a girl in Easton by a youth in Washington brings to mind the story of a name and of a name of note in American history. The name of the sender of the missive is Return J. Meigs, and the same Christian name has been in the Meigs family for several generations. Many years ago, in ante-revolutionary days, Jonathan Meigs courted a young lady who rejected his addresses. Meigs continued to love the girl, and though too proud and sensitive to try a second time to win her, he determined never to marry any one else and to live and die a bachelor unless she, of her own volition, relented.

After a few years the lady did relent, or perhaps got to know her own heart better, and sent a letter to her former suitor. Meigs got the letter and found in it only the two words: "Return, Jonathan." It was enough, Jonathan did return and made her his wife. Their first child was baptized: "Return Jonathan," to commemorate the brief letter that saved the Meigs family from extinction, and from that day to this there has been a Return J. Meigs in every generation. The sender of the valentine referred to is the grandson of General M. C. Meigs, late Quartermaster General, now retired. *Easton (Md.) Ledger.*

A Two Mile Walk Under Lake Michigan.—About the middle of January the old tunnel under Lake Michigan, for the water supply of Chicago, was pumped out for examination of the masonry. On the the 24th of January, Mayor Harrison, with the city engineer and several reporters, walked through the tunnel to the crib, a distance of two miles, on a tour of inspection. The bottom of the tunnel at the land end is sixty-eight feet below the surface of the earth, and the party were let down into the great hole at 2:15 P. M. With lighted miners' lamps they started on the journey, which was found to be laborious as well as uncomfortable, the water being ankle deep and the tunnel not quite high enough to permit a man to walk erect. The masonry was found to be perfect, and in commemoration of the trip, which took one hour and thirty-five minutes, the Mayor screwed a brass plate to the wall of the tunnel 3,000 feet from shore, bearing the inscription: "[illegible] 24, 1867. Pumped out January 18, 1882. Found in excellent condition." A climb of a series of ladders, seventy-two feet long, brought the party, well nigh exhausted, to daylight at the crib.

Health Hints.—Try popcorn for nausea.

Try cranberries for malaria.

Try a sun-bath for rheumatism.

Try ginger ale for stomach cramps.

Try cranberry poultice for erysipelas.

Try eating fresh radishes and yellow turnips for gravel.

Try swallowing saliva when troubled with sour stomach.

Try a wet towel to the back of the neck when sleepless.

Try buttermilk for removal of freckles, tan and butternut stains.

Try eating onions and horseradish to relieve dropsical swellings.

Try to cultivate an equable temper and don't borrow trouble ahead.

Try taking your codliver oil in tomato cat, if you want to make it palatable.

Try breathing the fumes of turpentine or carbolic acid to relieve whooping cough.

Try taking a nap in the afternoon if you are going to be out late in the evening.

Try a cloth wrung out from cold water put about the neck at night for sore throat.—*Dr. Foote.*

The materializing mediums are having hard times with unbelievers. Among the recent sufferers is Mrs. Sawyer, who has a high reputation among spiritualists. While giving a seance in San Francisco, a bright light was suddenly turned on and the doors of the cabinet were pulled open. She was seen to have slipped out of the rope that had bound her, a wig was on her head, and some gauze was wrapped around her shoulders, the waist of her dark dress having been removed. She says that these changes were probably made by mischievous spirits, who sometime interfere in such ways with genuine manifestations while the medium is in a helpless trance.

The magnificent old cathedral at Schwerin, in Germany, was threatened with destruction by fire the other night, and that calamity was only averted by the personal efforts of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the regiment of grenadiers stationed in that city. The Royal School adjoining was burned down, and for many hours it seemed as if the cathedral must also be consumed.

KANSAS

The peaceful attractions of Kansas since her seasons of strife and trial have passed into history are brilliantly set forth in a special edition of the Wyandotte *Herald.* Here is a field for immigrants where millions may find room without overtaxing the resources of nature. The present population of Kansas is about one million. The State lies like a great field sloping to the morning sun. Its mean elevation above the sea at its eastern end is 750 feet, and at its western end 4,000 feet. Most of its surface is level. From the Ozark Mountains of Missouri a chain of hills extends into Kansas, making a watershed nearly through the centre of the State, the lands on either side being drained by the Kansas and the Arkansas rivers. Kansas has a healthful climate, and the inhabitants are said to be free from consumption and malarious diseases. Strong winds sweep over the prairies, keeping them cool [illegible]. The State has three rain belts, the eastern, the middle, and the western, the average annual rainfall in these belts being, in the order above named, 37, 24, and 19 inches. The temperature is subject to great variation. Kansas possesses several kinds of soil, all of which are fertile. In the low river bottoms the fruitful alluvial earth is twenty-five feet deep. The forests grow in belts along the rivers and smaller streams. Grass of good quality grows naturally on the prairies, and cultivated grasses flourish there luxuriantly. Kansas still has wild buffaloes, wild horses, elks, and antelopes. It has also panthers, black bears, and wolves. Bituminous coal is mined in Kansas, and there are deposits of lead and zinc. Among the important natural resources of the State are gypsum, and a huge deposit of salt, in what is probably the dried up bed of a salt lake. The streams abound in fish—pike, sturgeon, bass, carp, and many varieties of catfish. Seventy per cent. of the people of Kansas are farmers, and they have made their young State one of the foremost in the Union in the production of wheat. They boast that they live in the banner wheat region of the world. Among the principal productions of Kansas are corn, hay, oats, potatoes, sorghum, barley, rye, broom corn, flax beans, hemp, buckwheat, cotton, and tobacco. In 1881 the agricultural productions were worth nearly $100,000,000, yet the resources of the State have only begone to be developed. The area now under cultivation is said to be less than 3 per cent. of the tillable land. Dairy farming is another principal occupation in Kansas, and the cultivation of fruit is pursued with great success. Kansas has a State University, a normal school, an agricultural college, and a system of common schools. It has also churches and charitable institutions. Its principal lack, which it shares with other Western States, is a population numerous enough to develop its powers.

Railroad Sociability.—Speaking about the sociability of railroad travelers," said the man with the crutches and a watch pocket over his eye, "I never got so well acquainted with the passengers on a train, as I did the other day on the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. We were going at the rate of about thirty miles an hour and another train from the other direction, telescoped us. We were all thrown into each other's society, and brought into immediate social contact, so to speak.

"I went over and sat in the lap of a corpulant lady from Manitoba, and a girl from Chicago jumped over nine seats and sat down on the plug hat of a preacher from Lacross, with so much timid, girlish enthusiasm, that it shoved his hat clear down over his shoulders.

"Everybody seemed to lay aside the usual cool reserve of strangers, and we made ourselves entirely at home.

"A shy young man with an emaciated oil valise, left his own seat, and went over and sat down in a lunch basket where a bridal couple seemed to be wrestling with their first picnic. Do you suppose that reticent young man would have done such a thing on ordinary occasions? Do you think if he had been at a celebration at home, that he would have risen impetuously, and gone where those people were eating by themselves, and sat down in the cranberry jelly of a total stranger?

"I should think not.

"Why, one old man who probably at home led the class meeting, and who was dignified as Roscoe Conkling's father, was eating a piece of custard pie when we met the other train, and he left his own seat and went over to the front end of the car and stabbed that piece of custard pie into the ear of a beautiful young widow from Iowa."

"People traveling somehow forget the austerity of their home lives, and form acquaintances that sometimes last through life."—*Laramie Boomerang.*

From the London Figaro.

BEHIND HER FAN.

Behind her fan of downy fluff,
Sewed on soft satin saffron stuff,
With peacock feathers purple-eyed,
Caught daintily on either side.
The gay coquette displays a puff.

Two blue eyes peep above the buff;
Two pinky pouting lips—enough!
That cough means surely come and hide
Behind her fan.

The bark of Hope is trim and tough,
So out I venture on the rough,
Uncertain sea of girlish pride.
A breeze! I tack against the tide,
Capture a kiss and catch a cuff,
Behind her fan.

A curious episode, that came near having a tragic end, happened the other day at a railway station at Ratisbon, in Bavaria. A peasant with a heavy sack on his shoulder, made inquiries at the office in regard to the next train for a neighboring town. Hearing that he would be obliged to wait more than an hour, he placed his sack near the entrance to the baggage-room, lay down by its side, and fell asleep. Shortly thereafter a porter passed, and seeing the sack, grasped it and threw it, not very gently, on the scales in the room. A piercing shriek immediately issued from the sack, which on being opened, was found to contain the eight-year-old son of the peasant. The peasant had intended in this way to save passage money on his son, by stowing him away under his seat in the bag.

Sentiment put on ice: "How beautiful the dome of heaven this evening," said Angelica, as she leaned heavily on his arm. "The stars seem to look down upon us—." "Oh, yes," said practical John, "it's impossible for them to look up to us, you know. They cawn't." Sudden check to an evening's fill of most delightful sentimentality.—*New Haven Register.*

A GIRL'S LIFE 100 YEARS AGO.

One hundred years ago a little girl named Mary Butt was living with her parents at the pretty rectory of Stanford on the Terne, in England. She was a bright and beautiful child, and when she grew up she became Mrs. Sherwood, the writer of a great many charming stories for young people. But nothing that she wrote is so entertaining as the story of her childhood, which, when she was an old lady, she told to please her grandchildren. I wonder how the girls who read this paper would endure the discipline which little Mary submitted to so patiently in 1782. From the time she was six until she was thirteen she wore every day an iron collar around her neck, and a blackboard strapped tighly over her shoulders. This was to make her perfectly straight. Perhaps you may have seen here and there a very stately old lady who never was known to lean back in her chair, but who always held herself as erect as a soldier on duty. If so, she was taught, you may be sure, to carry herself in that way when she was a little girl. Poor Mary's iron collor was put on in the morning, and was not taken off until dark, and, worse than that, she says: "I generally did all my lessons standing in stocks, with the collar around my neck. I never sat on a chair in my mother's presence."

Her brother and herself were great readers, but you can count on the fingers of one hand all the books they had to read. Robinson Crusoe, two sets of Fairy Tales, The Little Female Academy, and Esop's Fables formed the entire juvenile library. They used to take Robinson Crusoe and seat themselves at the bottom of the wide staircase, the tow heads bent over the page together. Whenever they turned a leaf they ascended a step, until they reached the top, and then they began to go down again. Little Martin was not very persevering with his Latin, so, although it was not then the fashion for girls, Mary's mother decided that she should begin the study in order to encourage him. The sister soon distanced the brother, and before she was 12 her regular task of a morning was 50 lines of Virgil, translated as she stood in the stocks.

You will ask what sort of a dress this little girl was allowed to wear 100 years ago. In summer she had cambric and in winter linseywoolsey or stuff gowns, with a simple white muslin for best. Her mother always insisted on a pinafore, which was a great loose apron worn over everything else and enveloping her from head to foot. It is quite refreshing to find that neither the blackboard nor the Latin took from the child a love of play and of dolls. Her special pet was a huge wooden doll, which she carried to the woods with her, tied by a string to her waist, after the grown people had decided that she was too big to care for dolls. A friend on day presented her with a fine gauze cap, and this was the only ornament she ever possessed as a child. I think the little girls who compare 1882 with 1782 must be thankful that they were not born in that century. Yet little Mary Butt was a very happy child, spending, when permitted, hours of great delight in the woods and groves, and listening eagerly to the talk of the learned and traveled visitors who came to Stanford rectory.—*Harper's Young People.*

Strolling about the streets of Frankfort one day, Henri Vieuxtemps, the violinist, was induced to enter one of the booths by a huge picture, professing to be the life-like portrait of the "Incomparable Indian giant" on view inside. Of huge stature and olive-tawny complexion, the giant looked, every inch of him, like an overgrown Hindoo. While Vieuxtemps was contemplating him with pensive interest, he broke out into loud and voluble utterances, accompanied by lively gesticulation. The great violinist found himself able to understand every word of the Indian giant, who was sprouting Walloon, his as well as Vieuxtemps' native idiom. As soon as he stopped to take breath, Vieuxtemps put a question to him in their common dialect. "For Heaven's sake," replied the alarmed colossus, "do not betray me!" If you tell the audience I am no Indian, but a brave Belgian, they will pull down the booth about our ears." "Your secret is safe with me," said Vieuxtemps, and, addressing the bystanders, who had listened to the above colloquy with rapt attention, gravely informed them that he had spent many years in the East, to which circumstance he owed his familiarity with the curious language spoken by their friend upon the stage. So saying, he bowed respectfully to his grateful compatriot, and quitted the booth with all his blushing honors as an approved Orientalist thick upon him.

Tso-An, the late lamented Empress Regent of China, underwent a curious experience in the pleasure garden of the palace at Pekin a short time before her death. Several huge effigies of lions adorn different parts of the private grounds. Two of these mimic lions, cast in pure gold, stood on either side of a shady path, her Majesty's favorite resort. As she was strolling up and down this walk one fine morning last March, attended by her ladies of honor, one of the golden lions suddenly sprang into the air from its pedestal, and, with a tremendous roar like the report of a cannon, fell nearly at her feet, shattered to pieces. Tso-An swooned away on the spot, and was carried into the palace, where she speedily came to herself, and was found to have sustained no damage beyond a severe shock to her nerves. It was subsequently discovered that the hollow body of the lion had been filled with gunpowder, and fired by means of a wire connected with an electric battery fitted up in the private sitting room of a subordinate palace official. The person's arrest, and the depositions subsequently obtained from him by certain ingenious methods of persuasion usually brought to bear upon criminals by the Chinese executive, led to the discovery of an elaborate court conspiracy against the life of the Empress Regent. The conspirators did not long survive their accomplice's revelations.

A New Use for Alligators.—A merchant in Jacksonville, Fla., advertises for 10,000 young alligators. These little creatures are made the pets of Northern fashionables, and may yet supercede pug dog puppies. Fashion has brought this awkward and uncouth creature into notice, and if the style holds out a few years it will result in its almost complete extinction.—*Savannah News.*

Fashion item: Among the newest things in stockings is the baby's foot.—*Boston Transcript.*

HABITS OF THE SEA-COW.

The manatee, or sea-cow, is the most widely diffused of the sirenians, and, being American, has the first claim to consideration. Its various species are found along the coasts and in the rivers and inland lakes of tropical America; the length of the entire opposite coast of Africa, around the Cape; and as far north up the Mozambique coast as the Zambesi River; in the upper Niger River; in Lake Tchad; in the East African Lake Shirwa; and in the Tana Sea, in Abyssinia. Agassiz has termed the animal the modern representative of the dinotherium, and it is most probably the creature which Columbus mistook for a mermaid. It grows to be sometimes as long as seventeen or twenty feet, but generally not more than from eight to twelve feet, and to weigh from one to three or four tons, having a body the shape of an elongated barrel, slightly flattened above and below, with two fore-limbs, but no sign of hinder extremities, and an horizontally flattered or spatulate tail of about one fourth the extent of the body. Its skin is [illegible] hippopotamus, and is very sparsely covered with hair. Its fore-limbs are set forward, are more free in their motions than those of the cetaceans, and may be used as claspers, flexed over the chest, for swimming or dragging the animal along the bottoms, or up the banks of the rivers in which it feeds, and to assist in the prehension of food. The finger-bones may be felt through the skin, with which they are connected: but no evidence of digital organs is outwardly visible, except the rudimentary nails on the edges of the flippers. The flippers, flexible and possessing much of the power of the hand, have given the animal its name, from the Latin *manus*, a hand. The head is conical, with a fleshy nose, like that of a cow, and large nostrils, and appears as if joined immediately on to the body, without visible neck. Anatomy furthermore shows that one of the cervical vertebræ, of which there are generally seven in mammals, including the dugong, is wanting. The mouth is small, and without front teeth, but is provided with two mobile, lateral, bristle-covered pads, with which it seizes its food quite dexterously. The mammæ are on the breast, and so resemble those of the human being as to make it easy to believe that the fable of the mermaid was derived from this animal.

The manatees feed in herds on the bottoms of rivers and the shallow waters along the shore, where they browse on algæ and aquatic herbs. They associate together in the most peaceable manner, and show a great community of feeling. They combine for defence when attacked, taking especial care of their young, by putting them in the centre of the group, and, it is said, showing so much intelligent sympathy as to try to pull out the weapon from one of their companions which may have been struck with a harpoon.—*From "Sirens of the Sea," by W. H. Larrabee, in Popular Science Monthly for March.*

The Skilled Workman.—The *Sanitary Engineer* makes some pertinent remarks on this subject, among them the following: "The skilled workman, it will be observed, exercises his brains as well as his hands. The man who acquires a skill superior to that of his fellow-workmen, and commands better wages, is the man who *thinks.* * * * There is a too common prejudice among American youths against learning a trade. They prefer a more genteel occupation, which holds out greater prospects of making money with slight exertion, forgetting that very little money is earned in this country without hard work, and they think a clerkship much preferable to a trade." The following remarks of James Parton are commended to those "misguided youths:" "Compare the mechanics in the Novelty Works with the clerks in Stewart's store. The clerks are excellent fellows; they look well, understand their business, and are in every respect worthy members of society; but our best mechanics have a certain force of manhood, a weight of character and a depth of reflection rarely seen in those who only buy and sell. "I say, then, lads of fortune, if you would lay a foundation for a sure prosperity, begin by learning a trade. If you would escape the perdition of being a fool, learn a trade. If you would do a man's part for your country, begin the work of prepartion by learning a trade."

A pleasanter "personal" than the following could scarcely be found. The Rev. Day, of Titusville, Pa., is fond of canaries, and the bay window in his library is occupied by a large number of these favorite songsters, to some of which are given the freedom of the entire room at times. One of these is very much interested in penmanship, and will watch Dr. Day write by the hour. The black line left by the pen in its travels is the greatest of mysteries to the bird, and he will follow it as it spins out across the page, and make frequent examinations, first with one eye and then with the other, but can't quite understand it all, and after scratching his head with his claw, he will follow the line across again. This he will keep up by the hour, and it would be interesting to know his thoughts on the subject—if canaries ever do have thoughts.

From the Boston Transcript.

A PLEASANT SITUATION.

They came unto a dangerous place,
Where she might come to harm;
He feared she'd fall, and so he said,
"Won't you accept my arm?"

"Oh, no," she quite demurely said;
"Unless, sir, you command;
But then I think it better far
That you accept my hand."

Their glances met, the heart of each
Was in the mouth. Oh, bliss!
Those hearts were quickly joined in one,
And welded with a kiss.

Kicked to Death by an Ostrich.—Ostrich farming is not without its dangers, as many a man has learned to his cost when sauntering among a flock of these birds without taking the necessary precautions against a sudden onslaught from a vicious member of the herd, but it is not often that we hear of a man being actually kicked to death by an ostrich. Such a fatality occurred recently in the district of Victoria West, Cape Colony. The bird had strayed on to public highway, and disputed the progress of the unfortunate man to such purpose that he was kicked and trampled to death.—*Colonies and India.*

If you want to know just how you stand in the community, ask you worst enemy and your best friend, and then strike a fair average. Most people make the mistake of asking only their best friend, and taking that as the fair average.

MEN OF MANY WANTS.

BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"Man wants little here below,
Nor wants that little long."
'Tis not with me exactly so,
But 'tis so in the song.
My wants are many and it told,
Would muster many a score;
And were each wish a mint of gold,
I still should long for more.

What first I want is daily bread
And canvass backs and wine;
And all the realms of nature spread
Before me when I dine.
Four courses scarcely can provide,
My appetite to quell;
With four choice cooks from France beside
To dress my dinner well.

What next I want at princely cost,
Is elegant attire;
Black sable furs for winter's frost,
And silk for summer's fire.
And cashmere shawls, and Brussels lace
My bosom front to deck,
And diamonds rings my hands to grace,
And rubies for my neck.

I want (who does not want?) a wife
Affectionate and fair—
To solace all the woes of life,
And all its joys to share;
Of temper sweet, of yielding will,
Of firm yet placid mind—
With all my faults to love me still,
With sentiments refined.

[illegible] my store.
I want of daughters and of sons
From eight to half a score.
I want, alas!—can mortal dare
Such bliss on earth to crave?
That all the girls be chaste and fair,
The boys all wise and brave.

I want a firm and faithful friend,
To cheer the adverse hour,
Who ne'er to flatter will descend,
Nor bend the knee to power—
A friend to chide me when I'm wrong,
My inmost soul to see;
And that my friendship proves as strong
For him as this for me.

I want the seals of power and peace,
The ensigns of command—
Charged by the people's unbought grace
To rule my native land.
Nor crown nor sceptre would I ask,
But from my country's will,
By day, by night, to ply the task,
Her cup of bliss to fill.

I want the voice of an honest praise,
To follow me behind,
And to be thought in future days,
The friend of human kind.
That after ages they may rise,
Exulting may proclaim,
In choral union to the skies,
Their blessings on my name.

These are the wants of mortal man—
I cannot want them long,
For life itself is but a span,
And earthly bliss a song.
My last great want—absorbing all,
If when beneath the sod,
And summoned to my final call—
The mercy of my God.
Washington, August 31, 1841.

Introducing a Bill in the Utah Legislature.—The regular Speaker of the House is a man of considerable ability, and not at all green in legislative ways. A few days ago, however, he was obliged to go home on account of sickness in his family, and a chronic obstructor of business named Parr was elected Speaker pro tem. A bill was introduced to prevent stock and poultry from running at large.

Member from Beaver—Mr. Speaker, I want to introduce a pound bill.

The Speaker—All right. If it's a good bill there won't be no objection. Pass it right up.

The bill was accordingly "passed right up," and the Speaker, putting on his spectacles, read it over very carefully, the reading occupying about ten minutes. "All right," he said finally. "I guess it's a good bill. Mr. Clerk, read it to the House." The bill provided that cattle, horses, goats and poultry should be impounded [illegible] After the reading the author did not know what motion to make, and it was laid down again for a while, when some one rose up with: "I move we suspend the rules and pass the bill." At this the man who had fought the introduction of rules, sprang up with: "You've agreed to have rules, and now you've got to stick to 'em. I move we don't suspend a rule." "Can't we suspend part of the rules?" queried another. "That is, just enough to let the bill pass, and let the rest stand in case we needed 'em." At this there was not a smile anywhere, and a wrangle began as to what particular rules it would be necessary to suspend in order to insure the passage of the bill. As the bill seemed to be in a fair way to pass, some one asked how a policeman or a sheriff could catch poultry, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee to see if such a law would hold water. The chaplain pronounced the benediction and the House adjourned.—*Sacramento Record-Union.*

Home Talk.—A good many men and women covet, and, perhaps, have the reputation of being "charming conversationalists" who never appear in that role in their own homes. There, their talk is confined to humdrum topics, to mere gossip, or to enforcing quiet while they cultivate their precious intellect or settle their nerves to fit them for amiability in public. Yet aside from the pleasure which cheerful and worthy conversation diffuses over a home circle, its educative force can hardly be over-estimated. The bright and interesting girls who surprise and interest you with their ready fund of information quite outside of the conversational topics, and the "well-posted" boys, who know much more than their books could have taught them, will be found in general to have a father or mother who is wise enough to visit with them, and who do not keep their best mental and social gifts for friends outside. Show us a father who saves his new stories or jokes to delight the family circle after supper; who has an eye out for new facts of travel or discovery, science, literature, art, religion, with which to stimulate conversation at home: who talks with the little chaps about their studies and plays, and the older ones about their duties, ambitions and labors; who keeps before his daughters an ideal of a gentleman who treats ladies with sincerity, reverence and as equals, and does not carry his "small talk" in a separate package from the rest of his knowledge, strictly for their use, and we'll show you a rare man, we are afraid. If a home is to be something more than a boarding house, a mere convenience or social necessity, it ought to draw out the best gifts of each inmate into the fund of common enjoyment and mutual ministrations.

A well known Canadian, lumberman, in making his way from Midland Harbor, Lake Huron, to the mouth of the Muskoka River, preceded his teamsters to the sound ice. Getting beyond the islands along the east coast of the Georgian Bay, he found himself exposed to the full force of a northeasterly gale. He was thrown down and blown toward Collingwood. Nothing would stop him: sometimes on his knees, sometimes on his back, sometimes on his side, he was driven along with fearful speed toward the open water, as he supposed. For twelve miles he rolled, tumbled, and slid helpless, till he was driven against a small island and his life was saved. He has scarcely smiled since.—*Toronto Globe.*

Good manners is an art of making those people easy with whom we converse; whoever makes the fewest persons weary is the best bred man in company.

Try your skill in gilt first, then in gold.

Publish your joys but conceal your sorrows.

This world belongs to the energetic.—*Emerson.*

Much learning shows how little mortal knows.

A hen to-morrow is better than an egg to-day.

He that lendeth to a tramp giveth to a saloonist.

People's intentions can only be decided by their conduct.

No man is more miserable than he that hath no adversity.

On the day of victory no weariness is felt.—*Arabic Proverb.*

An effort made for the happiness of others lifts us above ourselves.

The best way to silence a talkative person is never to interrupt him.

He who throws out suspicion should at once be suspected himself.

Half the ills we hoard in our hearts are ills because we hoard them.

Shallow men believe in luck; strong men believe in cause and effect.

Preservation, strictly speaking, is nothing less than continued creation.

When duties seem to clash, "the moral law always has the right of way."

Our deeds determine us as much as we determine our deeds.—*George Eliot.*

The gifts of common providences are not comparable to those of covenant love.

Trees in the forest may be barren, but

Out in the world men show us two sides in their character; by the fireside, only one.

What we charitably forgive will be recompensed as well as what we charitably give.

Circumstances are the rulers of the weak; they are but the instruments of the wise.

Never borrow more than you can pay back, and never loan more than you can borrow.

To dread no eye and to respect no tongue is the great prerogative of innocence.

There are three ways of getting out of a scrape—write out, back out, and the best way is to keep out.

Our chief want in life is somebody who shall make us do what we can. This is the service of a friend.

True good is like the glow-worm, it shines most when no eyes save those of heaven are upon it.—*Fuller.*

The power of pleasing is found upon the wish to please. The strength of the wish is the measure of the power.

Envy is a vice, which keeps no holiday, but is always in the wheel, and working its own disquiet.—*Jeremy Collier.*

It is stated that 100,000 persons are annually killed in England from causes directly resulting from industrial occupations

Perfection: "My daughter," exclaimed a fashionable mother, "is innocence itself. You can't say anything in her presence that will make her blush."—*Texas Siftings.*

A new row of business houses at Charlotte, Mich., has been named Old Maid's Block by the owner, who is a maiden of 40, and rather proud of having made a fortune for herself as a milliner.

Caution inherited: "Can't you trust me, darling?" murmured Spilkins to the daughter of an old money-lender. "Not without real estate security," replied Isabella, absent mindedly.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

Journalistic comity: A Chicago editor remarks: "Oscar Wilde gets $200 a night for being an ass, while we remain poor!" And a St. Louis editor retorts: "Imitations, brother, are often more taking than the real thing."

A clincher: At a German ball. Lieutenant—"Did you not tell me that your father has an estate in Silesia?" Young lady—"Yes, and two in Pomerania." Lieutenant—"And can you still doubt my love?"—*Frankfurter Zeitung.*

Question answered: Miss Henrietta Dewcome—In answer to your question about "unkissed kisses" we may say we are prepared to unkiss any kisses we may have kissed outside of the family for the last five years.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Yesterday the wife of one of our friends returning home rang at her own door. Nobody coming she rang again. Still nobody. Finally, at a louder, longer ring, the valet concluded to show himself. "Pray, are you deaf?" said the lady. "I beg pardon, madame," said the valet, tranquilly, "but I heard only the third ring."—*Le Figaro.*

It is announced that a herd of eleven thousand sheep has just arrived at Lincoln, Nebraska, from Washington Territory. The journey has occupied two years. The trail from Washington Territory to the Missouri river is said to be the longest and hardest known to stock men. Three years is often consumed in a drive over this distance.

The Rev. Dr. Eaton of Louisville, in a plain sermon on social inequalities, said that during his residence of a year in that city he had "seen a poor man, with no influential friends, given five years in the penitentiary for stealing provisions, while a murderer, with powerful connections, was given two years, and 'leading citizens' have signed a petition for his pardon."

At Mme. Guichard's recent fancy dress ball in Paris the most attractive costumes were those of a cock and hen, worn by a young married couple. The cock, whose face was entirely concealed by his head dress, strutted proudly in, giving his arm to the hen: he wore a yellow plush coat, a tremendous *jabot* of white feathers, silk stockings, red-heeled shoes, a rose in his buttonhole, and a field Marshal's hat with golden plumes.

At Centreville, Ark., where there is no Bergh society, a wager was made as to the endurance of a certain tough mule. The trial drew a crowd, and the betting was heavy. The treadmill of a threshing machine was used, the mule fastened in to and compelled to walk without rest. Whenever he was inclined to stop he was goaded to keep him moving. He was not allowed food or water. For over three days the beast walked, and when he finally fell down it was to die.

Brand new: A "renaissance" which bids fair to be very popular the coming season is the art of riding "pillion." For the benefit of such of our young ladies whose memory does not extend far, we would say that riding "pillion" consists in sitting on a saddle behind a gentleman friend who is out for horseback exercise and sustaining yourself by a tight grasp about his manly form, a situation that is most highly appreciated by the gentleman. Most of our young men express themselves as willing to "go into training" in this matter.—*New Haven Register.*

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A LIQUOR CRUSADE

The time will undoubtedly come when the United States Government will prohibit the manufacture within its borders of all intoxicating liquors. State by State prohibitory laws will be enacted, and eventually the country will be free from the curse of rum. As showing the drift of public sentiment we notice that a plan to apply the revenue from liquor taxation to the public schools is being discussed at Washington. A dispatch from there states that a vigorous crusade against the liquor traffic will shortly be inaugurated by Senator Logan, who has carefully prepared a speech favoring the bill providing that all revenues of the government hereafter derived from the tax on the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors shall be divided among the States and Territories in proportion to their respective populations exclusively for educational purposes.

Bills are already before Congress, some looking to a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits from ninety cents per gallon to fifty cents and others to the repeal of all internal revenue taxes. Mr. Logan will oppose both the reduction and repeal, but will urge most energetically that the proceeds of the manufacture and sale of liquor be devoted to bearing the expenses of the great system of free schools and thus relieve the people of that burden. He has been collecting statistics on the subject and says that they show that the expenses of carrying on the school system of the States and Territories do not exceed $75,000,000, which is just the sum that it is estimated will be received from the tax on liquor during the present fiscal year. Mr. Logan thinks that if such a law is passed it will at once become popular as well as permanent.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Apportionment Bill has finally passed the House of Representatives by a decided majority. The number of Representatives fixed by it for the next decade is 325. Various other numbers, from 293, the present number, up to 327, was successively voted down. The aggregate of 325 will be divided among the several States as follows —Alabama, 8, Arkansas, 5 California, 6, Colorado, 1, Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1, Florida, 2, Georgia, 10, Illinois, 20, Indiana, 13, Iowa, 11; Kansas, 7, Kentucky, 11, Louisiana, 6; Maine, 4 Maryland, 6, Massachusetts, 12, Michigan, 11, Minnesota, 5, Mississippi, 7, Missouri, 14 Nebraska 3 Nevada, 1, New Hampshire, 2, New Jersey, 7, New York, 34; North Carolina, 9, Ohio, 21, Oregon, 1, Pennsylvania, 28, Rhode Island, 2 South Carolina, 7, Tennessee, 10, Texas, 11, Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10, West Virginia, 4 Wisconsin, 9.

The following States will have an increase Arkansas from 4 to 6, California [illegible] Illinois from 19 to 20, Iowa from 9 to 11, Kansas from 3 to 7, Kentucky from 10 to 11, Massachusetts from 11 to 12, Michigan from 9 to 11, Minnesota from 3 to 5, Mississippi from 6 to 7, Missouri from 13 to 14, Nebraska from 1 to 3, New York from 33 to 34, North Carolina from 8 to 9, Ohio from 20 to 21, Pennsylvania from 27 to 28, South Carolina from 5 to 7, Texas from 6 to 11, Virginia from 9 to 10, West Virginia from 3 to 4, and Wisconsin from 8 to 9.

The losses will be as follows —Maine from 5 to 4, New Hampshire from 3 to 2, and Vermont from 3 to 2.

REFORM.

The Committee of One Hundred scored another victory in Philadelphia on Tuesday. The reformers elected forty-four of the fifty-four members of Council, and their whole ticket in nineteen out of twenty-seven wards. The old battle cry of "Retrenchment and Reform" has done good service, and perhaps in no other city in the Union was it needed more than in the good old city of Brotherly Love.

It is intimated that the redeemers of Philadelphia propose turning their Argus eye upon the Legislature of the State and giving it the benefit of their watchful care Whether they have the intention to do so or not the suggestion is a good one, and the moral effect produced by bringing out a better class of men than sometimes grace and disgrace our legislative halls will be decidedly felt.

The Committee of One Hundred should also turn their attention to a candidate for Governor. Beaver and Butler are both good men, but they are said by Democrats, and some others, to be machine men. If that is so of either of them it should be known definitely and another candidate suggested. If the accusation is false, as to either or both of them, it is the privilege of the Committee to make the fact known by its public endorsement.

STARTLING, IF TRUE.

From the Doylestown *Intelligencer* we have the stunning intelligence that "the Hon. William Godshalk (our member of Congress) has forwarded a number of public documents to his friends in Bristol, and to the Bristol Library." It is presumed that the *Intelligencer* has the permission of the Hon. William Godshalk, "our member of Congress," you know, to make public the above facts.

—Governor Cornell, of New York, has proclaimed Greenwood, in Steuben county, as being in a state of insurrection, certain persons there resisting the payment of taxes.

—The Tammany members of the New York Legislature have broken the deadlock by voting with the Republicans.

—President Arthur has made 530 nominations since the beginning of his administration, thirty-five of them from New York.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS

In West Chester the straight Republican ticket is elected.

Hon. H C Parsons, Republican, was elected Mayor of Williamsport by a majority of 277.

Lancaster believes in a third term. John P. MacGonigle, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor.

In Pottsville Jeremiah Seitzinger, Citizens' candidate, was elected Burgess and Samuel Mortimer was re-elected Treasurer

In York, the election was close for Burgess H. J. Gresly, Rep., was elected Chief Burgess by five majority. The Town Council remains Democratic.

In Harrisburg the Republicans elect a majority of Councilmen and both supervisors, electing four Councilmen in the Seventh Ward, which has always before been represented by Democrats.

In Reading the Democrats secure twenty-four out of forty-four Common Councilmen, and four out of five Select. In the Seventh Ward there is a tie between candidates for Common Council.

In Easton, the Republican candidate for Burgess is defeated by Lawrence Titus, Democrat. The Republicans have one majority in Council and the Democrats one majority in the School Board.

A lively contest was held in Allentown. In spite of the heavy rain the vote was the heaviest ever polled there in a municipal contest. The contest was for the offices of Mayor and City Treasurer The Republican candidates were Lewis F. Schmidt and Howard Lumley, and the Democratic candidates, Dr. E. G Martin and Jonathan Koch, Jr. Martin's majority is 111, and Koch's may reach 200.

George W. Grady was re-elected Burgess of Norristown by 582 majority. The Independent movement amounted to very little. It merely tended to bring out the full Republican vote. All the straight-out Republican ward tickets are elected The Republicans also elect to Council from the First ward, J. M. Linker, Second, Henry M. Fox Third, Charles Egbert, Fourth, Morgan Wright, Fifth, Robert Cascaden, and Sixth, Joseph Blackfan, George Coleman and Samuel Oberholtzer. James A Welch is elected by the Republicans as School Director from the Second ward, and H. F. Weand from the Third For Burgess, Mr. Grady has 1,383 and Dannhower 801 votes.

The municipal election in Chester passed off very quietly and a very light vote was polled. Owing to the very stormy day and the recent calamity little interest was manifested. W. P. Ladomous, Dem., was elected Treasurer by 11 majority, J. N. Shanofelt, Rep, City Recorder, by 194 majority Councilmen—North ward, F S Baker, Dem., has 25 majority Middle ward, W. J. Ogelsby, Rep., 198 majority, P. M Washabaugh, Rep., 176 majority, South ward, William B. Broomall, Rep., 119 majority, Henry Palmer, Rep., 120 majority, Joseph McAlden, Rep., 77 majority. The School Directors elected are Daniel Robinson, Dem, S. H Seeds, Rep., and J. C. Prace, Rep. The rest of the Republican [illegible]

A pouring rain interfered with the voting in Philadelphia, as elsewhere, and there were some gloomy faces among the reformers who had set their hearts on wresting the control of the City Councils from the Gas Trust and the bosses. When the returns came in it was seen, however, that the machine had been badly worsted. It was a distinct issue between reform and Ring rule, and reform has won. The Gas Trust has made a desperate fight, and has lost. It has succeeded however in re-electing the notorious Bill McMullen to the Select Council in the Fourth Ward by 360 majority. McMullin made an extraordinary canvass, and was supplied by the Trust with coal to give to the poor. In the 28th Ward a vigorous fight was made. John Bardsley was elected to the Common Council by 52 majority, and James Dobson, Republican candidate for Select Council, defeated. His opponent had 232 plurality. Blair, Mullin, Bonsall Miles, and other notorious Ringsters are defeated. The Reform victory is almost sweeping. President Bumm of the Select Council, a Gas Trust man, will step down, and the work of Tuesday will eventually lead to the opening up of the secrets of the Trust.

INDEPENDENT POSSIBILITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania are apparently as quiet just now as an opossum up the traditional gum tree, but things are not always what they seem, and it is so in this instance. The well planned "still-hunt" for the Cameron Beaver already shows the ex-Senatorial candidate in a hard pressed position, while the "machine's" innocent-looking Butler finds his "boom" sticking in the deep spring mire that is a rural feature at this season of the year. At the same time the spirit of liberal enlightenment is at work in Democratic dark places heretofore deemed beyond the reach of light. The question of a coalition between the decent Democracy and the revolting Republican element is calmly discussed by leading Democratic journals throughout the State, and the proposition is heartily sustained. Of course the Democrats will claim the head of the ticket, but there is abundant evidence that they will act with the utmost liberality, and with genuine political common sense with regard to two of the remaining places. The Beaver-Butler "machine" managers and all others interested will do well to consider this matter in season —*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

—A Vienna dispatch to the London *Times* says the Balkan insurrection has practically come to a stand-still. The insurgents have not seriously taken the initiative since their abortive attempt at Foca, at the beginning of the month. The only recent encounters have been brought about by flying columns of troops, whose principal difficulty is to find the insurgents. On the other hand, the insurgents are redoubling their pressure to compel the inhabitants who have hitherto held aloof to join them.

AMONG MILL GIRLS

Lucy Larcom, the gifted poet, who began to write verses when a factory girl at Lowell, Mass., furnishes a contemporary magazine with a description of life among the mill girls. She says work began at 5 o'clock on summer mornings and at day-light in winter. Breakfast was eaten by lamplight during the cold weather in summer an interval of half an hour was allowed for it, between 7 and 8 o'clock. The time given for the noon meal was from half to three quarters of an hour. The only hours of leisure were from half past 7 or 8 to 10 in the evening, the mills closing a little earlier on Saturday. It was an imperative regulation that lights should be out at 10. During these two evening hours, when it was too cold for the girls to sit in their own rooms, the dining room was used as a sitting room, where they gathered around the tables and sewed, read, wrote or studied. It seems a wonder, to look back upon it, how they accomplished as much as they did in their limited allowance of time. They made and mended their own clothing, often doing a good deal of unnecessary fancy work besides They subscribed for periodicals, took books from libraries, went to singing schools, conference meetings, concerts and lectures, watched at night by a sick girl's beside, and did double work for her in the mill if necessary, and on Sundays went to church. Strangers who had had been sitting beside them were often heard to say, "But where were the factory girls?"

Miss Larcom concludes "The world's workers, however humble their toil, are a more honorable company than its idlers. Refined employments, when pursued without inspiration, are no more elevating than coarser ones, for occupations, like bodies, receive their value from the soul that animates them. We have all seen how the homeliest labor may be glorified by a great motive, or by that sympathy of toiler with toiler through which often the human flower comes to its richest perfection in lowliest situations. * * The members of a republic like ours owe it to one another that every kind of useful labor shall be held respectable, and also that the moral surrounding of the laborer may be so looked after that he or she may be able to keep both work and personality worthy of respect With especial emphasis in a Christian republic, should womanhood mean sisterhood. Every woman among us owes every other woman who is seeking an honorable maintenance at least such sympathy as she would wish for herself in like circumstances."

THE FATE OF DE LONG.

It is doubtful if the brave commander of the Jeannette expedition will ever be found alive. It is admitted by the most hopeful that if he and those with him in the boat in which he left the wreck of the Jeannette are now living, it must be because they have discovered some means of subsistence not heretofore known to the natives of that part of Siberia to which they have been traced. Nindeman and Noros left De Long October 9, and the party had then been short of food for two days. It was fifteen days after being sent ahead for relief that Nindeman and Nores were found by natives, and it was not until October 29 that Engineer Melville and Lieut. Danenhower heard of them The search for De Long was then begun with renewed zeal, and his party was traced to a wilderness on the west bank of the Lena river. The natives refused to enter the wilderness, and the search was therefore delayed until Russian assistance could be secured The wilderness is described as without game, and therefore there remains little hope that De Long and his men, who were short of food early in October, can have escaped starvation. De Long's success in securing game was abundant when Nindeman and Noros left him, but unless he has discovered some means of subsistence not heretofore known to the natives to exist in the wilderness, his party must have perished. The depth of snow is so great that the progress of the search is necessarily slow. The price paid for the meagre results of the Jeannette expedition is likely to prove to be most terrible, but the loss of De Long and several of his men will not deter other explorers from setting forth on a search for the Pole.

AGAINST ANOTHER PENSION FOR GRANT.—It is no true friend of General Grant that seeks, by persistent solicitation, to extort from an unwilling Congress the boon of making him a pensioner upon the bounty of the people of the United States. The effort has already compelled a discussion of the pecuniary circumstance of the ex-President, showing that he is comparatively wealthy, and not in the slightest need of the stipend to live in a style commensurate with his position. His reputation will not be enhanced, but diminished, by action on the part of Congress enlarging his income. The people and the Government have not been lacking in the recognition of the eminent services of General Grant. It would be libellous to say he is not grateful for what they have done, or that he longs for a still larger compensation in dollars and cents, having received everything of honor the American people could bestow. Senator Logan seems to think that the Republic in account current with General Grant owes him something that must be liquidated in solid cash. This question of past payments ought to be kept forever closed, unless it is proposed that General Grant shall go down to posterity as the one American whom it was almost impossible to satisfy, although the most liberal provision had been made in his behalf.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Mrs. Frances H. Burnett is said by a gossipping letter to be "dreadfully run after" in Washington, where she is now living. She "takes half a dozen girls to a ball, provides them partners and then dances herself with the genuine enjoyment of a debutante."

—It is proposed to convert the Van Rensselaer Institute at Highstown, N. J., into a large shoe manufactory.

(Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.)

NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18th, 1882.

EDITOR GAZETTE —The weather is charming. It reminds one of early spring, and it seems as if green grass, budding trees and blossoming flowers must soon make our parks the early paradises they seem to be when garbed in nature's choicest attire. Still we have nearly two weeks more of winter before us and the boisterous month of March to encounter, and there is no telling what we may have to endure in that time.

This has been a lively week among the grain and provision men, and quite a number of reputable dealers have been compelled to haul down their colors and ask for time. Houses that no one expected would fail went down with a crash, the victims of overtrading. The speculative mania was never greater than now among the members of the Produce Exchange, and in point of gigantic dealings it is ahead of the Stock Exchange, which, until within a year or two, had always taken the lead. The spirit of speculation in grain and provisions is seemingly on the increase, and quite a number of houses which formerly dealt only in stocks now handle pork, lard, wheat and corn as well. To give you some idea of the magnitude of the business done on 'Change, I have only to mention that the transactions in wheat alone aggregated [illegible] bushels on Wednesday.

St. Valentine's devotees do not appear to be diminishing in number, though it is regularly said each year that the good old practice of sending valentines is dying out. This year over half a million of these missives, tender or humorous, as the case might be, were received at the New York Post Office, and over 60,000 were sent for out of town delivery. To these numbers should be added the many elegant valentines sent by messengers, the cost of which would not permit of these being sent by mail. Tuesday was indeed a lively day for the Post Office officials, and a happy day for old and young Americans, who delight in paying tribute to the old Saint in the usual way.

Among our resident lawyers is Roscoe Conkling. The great ex-Senator has taken up his residence in this city, and settled down to the practice of his profession. His practice is large, and an immense amount of business is being forced upon him—so much, in fact, that it is said that he will be able to make a large fortune in the next four or five years. During his political career Mr. Conkling's private affairs became very much involved, and when he left the Senate he was considerably in debt. It is his present intention to achieve perfect independence before again ever thinking of resuming his political career. And speaking of Conkling naturally calls to mind General Grant, who has become a full fledged Gothamite, and is living in elegant style in a mansion furnished in princely style, many of the costly articles it contains being presents received by him from various potentates in his tour around the world. The Grants' are not making much progress in getting into the old Knickerbocker circles of society, but they are giving some elegant receptions, and are not wanting friends among that class who have made large fortunes in the last few years, and now entertain royally. The younger Mrs. Grants' are not appearing much in society this winter, but Mrs. Sartoris, *nee* Miss Nelly Grant, who has returned to this country from her English home, and is spending the winter with her parents, has attended several balls.

General Grant's time is occupied with private speculations, in which, thanks to the good advice he received from some of the keenest minds of Wall street, he has been very successful, and his afternoons in testing the mettle of his trotters—of which he has several—on the road. The General's lines have fallen in pleasant places, and take it all in all he must be considered one of the really lucky men of this world. LAURENS.

—A fire broke out on Monday forenoon on the third story of the rag warehouse of Berge & Meyer Brothers, No. 239 North Water street, Philadelphia. The firm occupied the first, second and third stories of the building, the first floor of which is of iron and the others of brick. Over this building, as well as over No. 237 is the sail loft of R H. Parker, in which a number of people were employed. The first three floors of No. 237 is the warehouse of the Albion Print Works of Lea, McCarter & Cresson, the proprietors of the Albion Print Works, of Conshohocken, Pa. The rag warehouse of Garrett Brothers occupied No. 235 North Water street After the fire had burned fiercely for nearly an hour, during which time the upper portions of the structures named were destroyed, the firemen, while groups in the second floor of No. 239, stumbled over the charred body of a man. It was subsequently identified as that of John Meyers, of No. 126 Callowhill street, a brother of one of the firm, and who had been employed as foreman but one week. The Albion Print Works had stock valued at $50,000, which is destroyed. The building occupies the site of the building in which the great fire of July 9, 1850, started, by which thirty lives were lost and over $2,000,000 worth of property destroyed. It is now feared that there may be others besides Meyers who have been burned to death, as several are missing. The loss in property will reach $150,000.

—Haverhill, the shoe manufacturing city of Massachusetts, which suffered so severely by fire recently, desires to have it distinctly understood that great as the loss is which it has sustained, it is still solvent and in good heart, asks no special favors, has not been "reduced to ashes," and is to day "one of the richest cities in the commonwealth." Only the comparatively new portion of the city has been burned—the west, a largest portion, remains intact. Ample arrangements have been made to rebuild, while the new shoe factories will be greatly improved.

—Mrs. Garfield declines to answer Mrs. Scoville's letter.

—A Japanese Millerite succeeded in convincing the inhabitants of Wakamatsu that the world would come to an end on the 15th of last November. They made their preparations for the final crack, and were passing the day in a state of fearful awe, when suddenly the ground began to tremble beneath them. At that moment the most stable thing in existence seemed to be the prophet's reputation but after heaving for two or three hours the ground once more became substantial, and the terror-stricken people of Wakamatsu awoke to the agreeable realization that they had merely received a visit from their old acquaintance the earthquake.

—A gentlemanly appearing, well educated man, who has been lecturing through New England for several months as a Roman Catholic priest, hailing from Australia, has taken to the stage and is playing an engagement this week at the Gaiety Theatre, Boston He has celebrated mass in St. Joseph's Church, Boston, and has also preached in one or more churches there. He is not a success as an actor. He now says that he does not propose to stop playing during the Lenten season.

—The late John Linnell, the English artist, kept a "Liber Veritatis" of his pictures, and careful and elaborate records of the prices they were sold for by himself and afterward by others He possessed a considerable collection of [illegible] biographical memoranda, containing copious references to events and notices of his friends, many of whom were men of note.

—J H. Black, a Deputy Sheriff from Reading, went to Columbia, Lancaster county, to arrest Mrs. Ida Baight, at the instance of her bondsmen, when he was arrested and committed to jail charged with assault and carrying concealed weapons.

Josh Billings Heard From.
NEWPORT, R. I, Aug. 11, 1880.
Dear Bitters—I am here trying to breathe in all the salt air of the ocean, and having been a sufferer for more than a year with a refractory liver, I was induced to mix Hop Bitters with the sea gale, and have found the tincture a glorious result * * * I have been greatly helped by the Bitters, and am not afraid to say so. Yours without a struggle,
JOSH BILLINGS.

—One hand was thrust through the hole into a theatre ticket-office at Columbus, Ohio, and it held a cocked pistol Another hand reached in and clutched a pile of money. The dumbfounded treasurer made no outcry, and the audacious thief escaped with $65.

☞Death to rats, mice, roaches and ants, Parson's Exterminator. Barns, granaries and households cleared in a single night. No fear of bad smells Best and cheapest vermin killer in the world. Sold everywhere.

☞Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded at Douglass' pharmacy, on Dorrance street.

Not to be Sneezed At.
That pure, sweet, safe and effective American distillation of witch hazel, American pine, Canada fir, marigold and clover blossom, called Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh. A few doses instantly relieve the most violent sneezing or head cold, stop all watery discharges from the nose and eye, cure headache and nervousness, and banish all danger of fever Complete treatment for one dollar.

☞Comely! Attractive! Winning!—These expressive words are often and properly applied to the fair ladies of our favored land, who keep their hair abundant and natural in color and lustre by the timely used of Ayer's Hair Vigor The Vigor is safe and agreeable and its effects are very lasting, making it the most economical, and at the same time the most beneficial and elegant of toilet preparations.

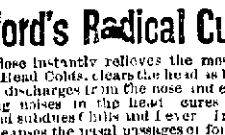
Statement Under Oath

"I HAVE been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.'s [illegible] scalp, and, in spite of all I [illegible] help of the most skillful doctors It slowly but surely extended until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time Every morning there could be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter In the latter part of the winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything almost, that could be thought of, without any relief The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs I reached Detroit, and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing Mich, where I had a sister living One Dr —— treated me about two weeks but did me no good All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs, feet badly swollen, toe nails came off, finger nails dead and hard as bone, hair dead, dry and lifeless as old straw. Oh, my God! how I did suffer!

"My sister, Mrs L. H. Davis, had a small part of a box of Cuticura in the house She wouldn't give up, said 'We will try Cuticura.' Some was applied on one hand and arm Eureka! there was relief stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go They immediately got the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier), Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cure). I commenced by taking one tablespoonful of Resolvent three times a day, after meals, had a bath once a day, water about blood heat, used Cuticura Soap freely applied Cuticura morning and evening Result, returned to my home in just six weeks from the time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper
HIRAM E. CARPENTER
Henderson, Jefferson County N. Y.
Sworn to before me this 19th day of January, 1880
A. M. LEFFINGWELL,
Justice of the Peace

Cuticura Remedies are for sale by all druggists Price of Cuticura, a Medicinal Jelly, small boxes, 50c, large boxes $1 Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, 25c Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap 15c, in bars for barbers and large consumers, 50c. Principal depot
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass

CATARRH



Sanford's Radical Cure.

A single dose instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the nose and eyes, prevents ringing noises in the head cures Nervous Headache and subdues Chills and Fever In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of catarrh towards consumption

One bottle Radical Cure, one box, Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1 Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.



100 TIMES MORE EFFECTUAL than any other plaster or electric battery for pain and weakness of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary organs, Partial Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Nervous Pains and Weaknesses, Malaria and Fever and Ague.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Sold everywhere.

MISCELLANEOUS

John Wanamaker Grand Depot
PHILADELPHIA.
This store is now enlarging for Spring of 1882
Broad Street New Railroad Station one block distant.

Seeds
We have advantages as Seedsmen [illegible] MARKET GARDENERS AND FLORISTS [illegible] the best [illegible] Fruit, Flower or Vegetable [illegible] Seeds and Plants [illegible] Greenhouses [illegible] America, covering upwards of four acres [illegible]
☞We send our Illustrated Catalogue of "Everything for the Garden," on application FREE.
PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35 Cortlandt Street New York.
Plants

HEAVY
WINTER GOODS
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

In order to make room for our Spring Stock we are prepared to sell heavy Winter Goods at prices very much below what we have been offering them at In this list are

LADIES' COATS AND SHAWLS,
BLANKETS,
White and Gray.
HORSE BLANKETS
AND
CARRIAGE ROBES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED
Our Spring Stock
OF
Table Linens,
TOWELS & NAPKINS.
ALSO, A LARGE LINE OF
HAMBERG EDGES
AND
INSERTIONS,
UPON CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK AND SWISS MUSLIN,
AT
J. Wesley Wright's,
MILL STREET,
BRISTOL, PA

MUSIC BOXES.
BARGAINS!

CLOSING OUT SALE of a large importation, having arrived too late for the holidays, at cost of production in Switzerland, about 1-2 and 1-4 their value that same quality instruments could be sold for in this country. They are mostly of the large and medium size, and with few exceptions of High Class Musical Boxes as sold in Geneve, far superior to the ordinary instruments generally sold in this country, and need only to be seen or heard to be appreciated. Musical Boxes with Bells Drums, Castanets, Celestial Voices, Mandoline Diva-Harmonie, Overture, Tremelo-Piccolo, Sublime-Harmonie, Harp-Zither attachment, etc., also 2 and 3 main springs, playing from 10 to 50 minutes by one winding. Musical Albums. Circular on application.

C. Gautschi & Co., Manufacturers,
Ste, Croix & Geneve, Switzerland.
SALESROOMS:
1020 CHESTNUT STREET Philadelphia

Highest Cash Price Paid For
Rags, Paper, Old Books,
Etc., Etc.
And called for at residence Orders left at corner of WOOD and PENN STREETS, will receive prompt attention

JOSEPH W. THOMPSON,
HATS, CAPS
AND
STRAW GOODS,
No. 1209 North Second Street,
East Side, Four doors above Girard Ave
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of Umbrellas

DR. THOMAS,
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide. Over 80,500 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office
912 Walnut Street, (South Side), Philadelphia

FROM MARKET STREET TO FILBERT.
AN ENTIRE BLOCK,
IS FILLED WITH DRY GOODS,
Selected Carefully by Experts in the Best Markets of the World
This Huge Array of Stuffs Aggregates in Value Considerably more than
A MILLION OF DOLLARS.
AND IS DIVIDED AMONG
THIRTY-TWO DEPARTMENTS
In Which are Contained Everything Needed in
Wearing Apparel
FOR
Ladies and Children,
And Everything Contained [illegible]
HOUSEFURNISHING DRY GOODS.

Few such exhibits as this [illegible] the country. None can surpass it in attractiveness, variety and interest. [illegible] perfect system to which the business is reduced, insures the most prompt, careful and economical [illegible] of all patrons.

[illegible]

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. Cor. Eighth & Market Sts.—S. W. Cor. Eighth & Filbert Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.



GEORGE STONE & SON,
NO. 16 MILL STREET,
BRISTOL, PA.,
PLUMBERS.
STEAM & GAS PIPE FITTERS,
ALSO,
Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Steam Heating Apparatus, Hydraulic Rams, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds
REPAIR WORK SOLICITED Also constantly on hand,
GARDEN HOSE, HOSE PIPES AND SPRINKLERS, HOSE REELS, GLASS GLOBES AND SHADES, BATH TUBS, CIRCULATING BOILERS,
GENUINE CUCUMBER PUMPS.
Warranted to be made of Cucumber Wood and the cheapest and best Pumps in the market. These Pumps are made by skillful workmen and will stand the test that is claimed for them and are much superior to the poplar pump, which is an imitation of them. Don't buy elsewhere until you examine them and get our prices REFERENCES —C. W. & J. Peirce and Grundy Brothers & Campion
☞ Factory, Dorrance Street, West of Railroad.

JOSEPH DRUCKENMILLER.
ORGANS AND PIANOS.
1881. ORDER NOW FOR 1882.
CHRISMAS PRESENTS, HOLIDAY OFFERS.
NOW IS YOUR TIME TO PROCURE AN
ESTEY ORGAN OR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO.
[illegible]
Address or call upon
JOSEPH DRUCKENMILLER,
Edge Hill, Montgomery Co., Pa.

American Watch and Clock Depot,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, (above Market,) PHILADELPHIA,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AND SMALL PRICES
Look at some of the Prices
[illegible] SOLID GOLD AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES $22 GENTS SOLID GOLD AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES $40 [illegible] $12, One day Clocks $1.00 up Eight Day [illegible]
A large stock on hand of solid gold and best [illegible] Jewelry [illegible] Solid silver and plated ware, Opera Glasses and Spectacles Repairing of all kinds done in a skillful manner
S PICARD, No. 11 N Second Street, Philadelphia.
P. S.—Every Article warranted as represented



IVINS & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.
RELIABLE GOODS at REASONABLE PRICES.
FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
66 N. SECOND STREET, Near Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.
STORE ROOM AND DWELLING known as No 63 Mill street, formerly occupied by Peters' Drug Store For terms, etc., call at PETERS' Drug Store, 51 Millstreet

For Sale.
HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal.
JOSHUA PEIRCE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette.

Thursday, February 23, 1882.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

[illegible]

ELECTION IN BRISTOL.

[illegible] ... The rains and drenching [illegible] that continued through the [illegible] prevented many from going to the polls. In the Third ward the Democratic candidates were elected. The Republicans held the fort in the First and Second wards. Among the things to be regretted is the defeat of Jacob S. Young for School Director. Mr. Young has long been a member of the board and has given much of his time and attention to school matters and we felt that Bristol could not afford to change him for some one else. His defeat was brought about by a combination of reasons, viz: the hostility of those who were opposed to the erection of the Third ward school house, of those who were opposed to the paying of the school debt at the earliest convenience of tax-payers, and of those who were in any way dissatisfied with the present management of the schools. Personally, Mr. Young would command as large a number of votes as any gentleman in the borough. His successor, Thomas B. Douglass, will we believe, prove an efficient member of the board.

	First Ward	Second Ward	Third Ward
High Constable.			
[illegible] Saxton, R.	[illegible]	91	115
[illegible], D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	116
School Directors.			
[illegible] S. Young, R.	1[illegible]	109	78
[illegible]	12[illegible]	10[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10[illegible]	[illegible]	116
Thomas B. Douglass, D.	[illegible]	6[illegible]	[illegible]
Auditor.			
[illegible] Tabram, R.	118	112	9[illegible]
[illegible] Hartigan, R.	[illegible]	10[illegible]	8[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10[illegible]	9[illegible]
W. [illegible], D.	106	[illegible]	11[illegible]
[illegible] Chambers, D.	101	[illegible]	1[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]
Council.			
[illegible]	11[illegible]		
[illegible] Tabram, R.	10[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]		11[illegible]	
[illegible]		11[illegible]	
[illegible]		11	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]			67
[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]			1[illegible]
[illegible]			1[illegible]
[illegible] Saxton, R.	[illegible]		
[illegible] Tomlinson, R.	[illegible]		
[illegible] Scott, R.		11[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]			11[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]		11[illegible]	
[illegible]			11[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]

—[illegible] fine day after the rain.

—The first [illegible] of the season has [illegible] been caught.

—[illegible] came within one of capturing the [illegible] Third ward.

—[illegible] hundred and twenty-nine votes were polled in Bristol on Tuesday.

—[illegible] Cornell has purchased, from Robert Snyder, the dwelling house and meat market on Dorrance street, for $165.

—A number of founts of type of the latest styles, plain and fancy, have been added to the job printing department of this office.

—The nearest approach to an excitement in the First ward yesterday was caused by a woman chasing a chicken with a broomstick.

—Washington's birthday was celebrated in Bristol by the suspension of the [illegible] and the closing of the bank. No [illegible] was displayed.

—The Republican candidate for High Constable, Charles Saxton, has a majority of 161 in the borough. A very comfortable majority, considering the weather.

—The Republicans of Bristol township had it all their own way on Election day. The Democrats did not make a ticket. One hundred and twelve votes were polled.

—Councilman Joshua Burton will have his eye on the condition of the streets, and James Warden will likely have John's pond attended to before many moons wane.

—The recent rains have imparted a color to the river-water that causes total abstainers to look upon it with suspicion. It answers the purposes of navigation very well, but as a beverage its qualities are not improved.

—The First ward did her duty. She gave Saxton a solid majority of 135, and sent James Wright back to Council. William Tabram, an old resident here, and fully identified with the interests of the town, takes the place of the retiring Councilman, John S. Brelsford.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol post-office, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1882: Fanni Black, Lewis Carter, Mrs. James Carr, Eva Cabe, T. J. Duffield, Mrs. Mary Galagher, Geo. V. Hollahan, William Hillborn, Geo. H. Margerum, Geo. Miller, Mrs. Mary McQuade, care Peter Murry Kate McClevy, Kate McAdams, William Riley, David Spencer, Miss Ann E. Smith and Geo. Stephins. Postals—Samuel Black, Seal Ferry and Katie Hibbs.

—A Delaware shad, weighing about two pounds, was taken near Bombay Hook last week. It is by no means an unusual occurrence to capture shad in that vicinity during the latter half of February. In about four weeks more this grand habitant of the Delaware will begin to put in a general appearance.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

—A singular and fatal accident occurred at Carnegie & Co.'s Union Mill, Pittsburg, about half-past one o'clock Tuesday morning. In the mill there is an electric battery of sufficient power to [illegible] sixteen lights necessary to illuminate the [illegible]. Some trouble has been experienced in the past with boys [illegible] in the mill who persisted in making dangerous experiments with the [illegible] engine. In order to stop this [illegible] had been [illegible] the engine and [illegible] watch [illegible] at the [illegible] [illegible] Balzer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] had [illegible] by persons connected with the mill, it appears that Robert Lyon, in connection with some experiments he had been making, had stretched a wire from the battery to one of the other wires and along the top of the fence. While Balzer was leaning upon his fence he suddenly turned around, called, and gesticulating "Oh," dropped into the arms of Lyon, who was directly behind him, expiring immediately. It is supposed that while leaning upon the fence he had touched the wire with his lap and empty hand, thus forming a circuit, the current passing completely through his body and into the ground. A livid mark around the throat and a long narrow furrow running from the thigh of the left limb to the ankle showed the course taken by the electricity. Otherwise Balzer looked as if he had fallen into a deep sleep.

RIOT IN A CHURCH.—A dispatch from West Chester to the Reading *Daily Eagle* says:—In the borough of North Chester, Delaware county, there is a religious edifice known as St. John's chapel, and it was at this place that a disgraceful scene was enacted. In the morning Rev. Isaac Peck preached, and the services passed off pleasantly enough and in the evening the pastor, Rev. J. K. Morris, attempted to preach but the congregation for some reason had lost faith in his sincerity and refused to hear him expound the gospel. When he got up to preach some of the members had a walk around in the aisle, and made so much noise that Mr. Morris's voice was lost to the ears of the faithful. Mr. Morris persisted in his right to preach, but a large number of the congregation were just as determined that he should not, and the affair became so disorderly that Constable Sharpless had to be sent for. He visited the place, but being without a warrant could not go in the building in an official capacity. Some of the members wanted to hand Mr. Morris out to him, and the tumult was stopped by the pastor ordering all out of the building and locking the doors. It will doubtless wind up in a law suit.

LENT.—The season of Lent commenced yesterday and continues until the evening before Easter, comprising forty days, exclusive of all Sundays, which fall within that period, as all Sundays are feast days and therefore cannot be part of Lent. The season of Lent is one of fasting, humiliation and prayer. It is kept in commemoration of the total abstinence of Jesus Christ from all manner of food for forty days during his temptation by the devil in the wilderness. The pious members of the church, who most vigorously keep it, will abstain during the season from all worldly amusements, observe the prescribed rules laid down by the head of the church, and conform in so far as they can to the life of Him, who went on earth, endured the temptation of the evil one, and conquered through the power of His divinity.

—A dispatch from Reading, Pa., dated on Monday, clearly showed that a gang of expert safe burglars were at work in at least four different points between Reading and Harrisburg on Sunday night. The safe of Kreider & Co., at Lebanon, was blown open and robbed of seventy-five dollars. At Lebanon, two mills, the Eureka and Stricker's were entered and the safes were blown open, and money and valuable papers were secured. An effort was also made to blow the safe at Daub's grist mill, near Myerstown, but the thieves were frightened off. It is supposed to be the work of a regular organized band of robbers that has been carrying on bold and extensive operations all winter. One of their leaders is in jail at Lebanon, but a new head has apparently been chosen.

—We extend the hand of condolence to the "News-About-Town man" of the Doylestown *Democrat*. He did not receive a single Valentine. He says he waited all day until midnight, expecting messengers to arrive with a dozen or more handsome and sweet missives. But it was in vain, and he went to bed in a sad frame of mind, and dreamed. Unhappy man! If 'twould only assuage his violent grief, he should have his choice out of the many sweetly scented and delicately worded missives which were wafted on the wings of affection to this office. The most expressive and least expensive ones cost at the very least, two for a cent. It is a little late in the season but how many shall we send you up?

—The death was recently reported at Princeton Junction, N. J., of one James Wurts, aged seventy-six years, whose claim to public notice consists in the fact that forty-five years ago he dug and afterward filled the grave, in Princeton Cemetery, in which he buried the mortal remains of Aaron Burr.

—The University of Pennsylvania promises to establish fifty free scholarships for pupils of the Philadelphia public schools, at an annual value of, at least, $7,500, in consideration of the city's selling to them a small plot of ground adjoining their institution.

—Fred Smith, of Allentown, age nine years, while skating the other day swallowed a horseshoe nail.

—In Verona, Italy, the official intrusted by the Syndic to issue licenses for marriage mixed up the names of the applicants in such sort that when the day arrived for uniting a number of young couples, the wrong people found themselves named in the document and had to choose between taking the partners selected for them, or postponing their marriage altogether for some time. With much reluctance on the part of some, and joy on the part of others, the ceremony was allowed to proceed, a number of people who, until then, had been strangers to one another, being declared respectively man and wife in true Italian form. In the opinion of the Syndic this was not a matter of much importance, it being [illegible], in that gentleman's opinion, that [illegible] they would experience quite as few disappointments as they would had they each chosen their own mates for life while by promptly agreeing to accept the official arrangement they had saved the State representatives much trouble and not wasted the time of its clerks in preparing fresh licenses in return for the fees.

—The publishers of the *Mechanical News*, an illustrated, practical mechanical Journal, for eleven years published at Springfield, Ohio, have decided to remove their paper to their Eastern Office, No. 110 Liberty Street, New York, on or about the 1st of March. The *Mechanical News* is one of the best journals of its class published, and it is the intention of the proprietors to still further improve it. In order to do this economically, and in the best possible manner, they find that it is essential to remove the same to the metropolis of the United States, where they can make the paper first-class in every respect. The *News* is a handsome sixteen page journal, printed on fine paper, with engravings of the latest mechanical devices, and subjects that cannot fail to interest every reader. They propose not only to make it popular with the artisan, but a welcome visitor to every mechanic's household. The publishers send a specimen copy and premium list free on application. Their subscription price is very low, only one dollar per year, and a useful premium included.

A LIVELY CHASE.—They are after that hundred millions surplus in a lively chase at Washington. Already bills have been introduced in the House for the erection of Government buildings in 111 cities, and there are several cross roads yet to hear from. Favorable reports have been made on some of the bills, and, as a Congressman isn't regarded as much of a fellow who can't get an appropriation for his district, it is likely that a raft of them will be tied together and put through in log rolling fashion. A hundred new public buildings in course of construction would certainly meet the end for which one honorable Senator justified the Arrears of Pensions bill—it would "make the money circulate among the people." The taxpayers may as well take a good look at the fat figures of the surplus. They will not soon see their like again.—*Boston Herald.*

—Mr. John D. Cunningham, jr., drives leisurely around his gigantic peach orchard of 50,000 bearing trees near Griffin, Ga., observes with satisfaction that the buds are not too precocious, and complacently remarks, "I reckon this is my year." He says that his is the biggest peach orchard in the world, but, lest some jealous grower should presume to dispute the assertion, he intends to set 200 more acres next fall. "This is the only region in the world," adds Mr. Cunningham, "where a perfect peach can be raised."

—Senator Sawyer is one of the most practical of rich men. He called his young daughters to him one day, and asked them, as a testimony of their affection for him, to learn to make their own clothes and to cook a good dinner. The young girls cheerfully promised, and not long after invited their parents and a few friends to dine with them. They cooked the perfect dinner themselves, and each wore a dainty gown made by her own hands. So pleased was the Senator that he gave to each of them a check for $25,000.

—Henry Sullivan, a miner of Leadville, lived alone and owned a large steel trap for catching bears. The trap had lain open in his hut for a long time, and had become rusty. Sullivan, in trying to shut it, hammered it, and, carelessly putting his foot on the spring, it closed, the teeth clutching him just above the ankle. He fainted from pain, and, after vain efforts to pull the jaws open, he luckily found a heavy wrench within reach, and finally succeeded in unscrewing the bolts of the trap, and his leg was released. His foot will pobably have to be amputated.

—Six months ago the Pennsylvania Railroad Company owned 950 locomotives, and so great has grown the demand for extra power since that time, that about 125 more have been added; but the supply does not yet fill the requirement. Orders for the construction of fifty more have just been given to outside parties, the extensive machine shops of the Company having all the work on hand that they can accomplish within the coming six months.

—John J. Flynn, of the Chicago *News*, recently appointed Consul to Chemnitz, when very young married a Maryland schoolgirl, but the couple soon wearied of wedded life, and the wife went back to school and procured a divorce, the husband assenting. Four years after a correspondence sprung up between them, they fell in love, were married a second time and "lived happily ever afterward.

—Mr. Gladstone, in a speech on Home Rule in the British House of Commons, on Thursday last, claimed that the wisest way of meeting that movement was to ask the Irish members to formulate their guarantees for maintaining the supremacy of the Central Parliament. The *Times* and other papers attack Mr. Gladstone's decentralization policy. The Home Rulers are greatly encouraged.

NEW AND NOTABLE.

—Diphtheria is increasing in Boston and the suburbs.

—New frauds have been discovered in the treasurer's office of Newark, N. J.

—Numerous ice gorges and floods are reported in various parts of the country.

—Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago has ordered all the gambling houses closed immediately.

—A stove manufacturing company, to be organized at Royersford, Montgomery county, is looking for a place to locate.

—The nomination of P. B. S. Pinchback as Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans was sent to the Senate and confirmed on Tuesday.

—A widow at Lafayette, Ind., receives $1,700 as her husband's back pension, though she was a wife for a day only, having married him while he was dying.

—Capt. H. W. Howgate is seriously ill in jail in Washington. He contracted a severe cold by sleeping under an open window, and is threatened with pneumonia.

—A story comes from Buenos Ayres by way of London to the effect that Peruvians, under Colonel Mas, have murdered 300 foreigners, including the French consul, at Pisco.

—Henry Beers, aged 78 years, a farmer, who lived five miles from Belvidere, N. J., [illegible] was found dead Monday afternoon in the woods near his home.

—A company has been organized in Springfield, Mass., for the manufacture of various articles from clay. The peculiarity of the association is that it is composed exclusively of negroes.

—The Pennsylvania legislative salary question, raised by the Hon. Charles B. Wolfe, was decided by the Supreme Court in Philadelphia on Monday in favor of the legislators, who receive the extra $500.

—A vein of pure cannel coal, five feet thick, has been discovered in Marion county, Iowa, thirty miles from Des Moines. A vein of common bituminous coal, six feet thick, lies sixty feet beneath the cannel.

—Mme. Celeste, who has just died in Paris, was an actress who came over in the early American days when pretty actresses with a European reputation were solemnly introduced to the Cabinet by the President. Jackson did it in her case.

—Attorney General Palmer has advised State Treasurer Butler to send out a circular letter to the members of the Legislature requesting them to send in their warrants for the extra $500 salary, and pay them immediately.

—England and France have sent a joint note to the powers explaining their attitude on the Egyptain question. The European cabinets are said to be working together to remove the troubles prevailing in Egypt. The Egyptian soldiery are said to be growing impatient.

—The most prominent Republican member of the National House of Representatives, and who seems to have, in the highest degree, all the qualities which in combination fit a man for leadership of a parliamentary party, is said to be Mr. Reed, representing the Portland district in Maine.

—Strangers from out of town say that Philadelphia dinner parties are stupid because everybody talks about their kin, cousinhood and local acquaintance. Now, in New York such conversation is apt to be dangerous, and in Washington social life is good for this term only.—*Press.*

—The Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire last Thursday evening. The building was of stone, four stories high, and covered a space of 230 by 50 feet, and there were 142 students. The loss is over $100,000, and there is an insurance of about $80,000.

—The Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* says: "Under the new apportionment bill Pennsylvania gains but one member. He will have to be elected at large this [illegible], and the State Conventions will probably bestow the place on some one of the disappointed aspirants for the chief place on the ticket for the Governorship.

—The steamer "Bahama," plying between New York and the West Indies, foundered in a gale on February 10th. Two boats left the vessel, and one, in command of the captain, was capsized, the twenty-one occupants being lost. The other boat crew were picked up by a passing vessel and brought to New York.

—Ground was broken on Monday morning near Kiamins, Del., for the Baltimore and Ohio new line to Philadelphia. The connections on the Newark and Delaware City Railroad for the Pennsylvania Railroad's short cut between Baltimore and the Peninsula were made on Saturday, and trains will begin running in a few days.

—One of Mr. Oscar Wilde's remarks made in Washington, has become a popular phrase in that city. In response to an invitation to dance at the Bachelor's German, which he attended the other night, escorted by Mrs. Robeson, he said: "I have dined and don't dawnce; those who dawnce don't dine." And now this speech is repeated, with all manner of jeers and jokes, on all occasions.

—The coroner's inquest held in connection with the recent burning of the *World* building has brought in a verdict charging Mr. Orlando B. Potter, the owner of the building, with criminal negligence. Mr. Potter gave bail to appear before the grand jury. Another victim of the fire is added to the list, a tenant having died from the effects of cold contracted on the day of the disaster.

—The Marysville College is a Tennessee institution founded by Presbyterians, a provision of the endowment being that negro students should be under no disadvantages on account of their color. The Animicultus Literary Society, however, refused to admit a black candidate. The faculty thereupon removed the society's property from the college building, and suspended twenty-three members.

—Erie city paid $3,183.73 during 1881 for damages incurred by bad pavements.

—The Bellefonte car works have orders sufficient to employ 300 men for three years.

—William Austin, for the murder of his aunt, Betsy Bland, in Lancaster, Pa., has been sentenced to be hanged on April 16.

—Three thousand children of deceased wives' sisters are presently to assemble at Exeter Hall, London, and clamor for the repeal of the law which makes them illegitimate.

—The trial of Dr. William H. Bowen on the charge of burning his buildings at Providence, R. I., which has occupied sixteen days, resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

—The officers of the Lutheran church at Columbia, Ind., locked out the pastor. He took an axe from a neighboring wood pile, chopped down the door and held services as usual.

—Mr. Sykes Thornton, an Englishman who spent nearly $5,000,000 in advocating the legitimizing marriage with a dead wife's sister, is dead. He had married his wife's sister.

—An experienced New Jersey farmer makes the statement that he has found there is more money in raising wool at twenty cents per pound than in loaning money at ten per cent. interest.

—A North of England paper speaks of a young farmer who "ran rapidly through his property." His property was an open field. He wore a red shirt, and a bull was in the wake of the young farmer.

—Of 980 women who are this year pursuing the higher courses of education in St. Petersburg, 521 study physics and mathematics, and only 417 literature; 610 are of noble origin, and 774 profess orthodox faith.

The House committee on Territories finally agreed on Tuesday upon the substitute bill, which was printed and recommitted on Saturday last, providing for the admission of Dakota as a State, and ordered it to be reported to the House.

—Claxton of Detroit is shown by proceedings in court to have been for years controlled in most of his acts by several spiritualistic mediums, under whose direction he got married and divorced twice, drove out his children, and disposed of much property.

—Washington Irving Bishop, who figured in this country as an exposer of spiritualism, afterward went to England to perform as a mind reader, after the manner of Brown. He has made some stir there, but has been rather staggered by an offer of a thousand pound bank note if he will ascertain its number while it remains in a sealed envelope.

—Fifty years ago the scornful query in the *Edinburgh Review* was: "Who reads an American book?" In the latest number of the critical *London Academy* we read: "The balance of trade between England and America is turning against this country (England) in the case of literature, as well as in other commodities."

—The recent loss of life by fire has induced the people of Hamilton, Ont., to try dropping from upper windows into sheets held below by way of practice. A policeman was badly hurt by a trial leap from the roof of a three-story house, but a girl performed the feat several times successfully, and offers, on a wager, to double the height.

—A New York rum-seller tried to avoid the responsibilities of the Excise law by putting his real estate into the hands of his wife. A woman whose husband had lost his life because of drinking in the man's saloon sued for damages, and the wife of the seller, as owner of the saloon, was joined in the suit, the highest court of the State has just decided that the wife is responsible, and the widow gets the damages she claimed.

—The Fitz-John Porter case was considered by the Cabinet on Friday last, and while no conclusion was reached, it was intimated that "the only legal way to afford the desired redress in this case is for the President to pardon General Porter, thus removing his present disqualifications from holding office in the service of the United States, and then restore him to his former place in the army by nomination to the Senate."

—In the Supreme Court at Kingston, R. I., on Monday, the long pending divorce case of Katherine Chase Sprague against William Sprague, formerly U. S. Senator, was settled by allowing a decree of divorce to be issued, giving Mrs. Sprague the custody of her three daughters, the son to remain with the father. Mrs. S. was a daughter of the late Chief Justice S. P. Chase of the U. S. Supreme Court.

—The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Tradesman* says that the Rugby colony, growing strong from suffering, has hit on something sensible and practicable. Near the line of the Cincinnatti Southern Railroad the colony owns some of the finest coal land in that region; that coal the corporation intends to develop at once. With a commerce in coal added to their agricultural products, Rugby can win its way to success.

—The Secretary of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg has placed a list of seventeen railroad companies, doing business in Pennsylvania, in the hands of the Attorney General, requesting him to proceed against them for the failure to make an annual report to the Auditor General, within thirty days after the expiration of their financial year. The penalty for each failure is $5000.

—There was a terrible explosion early Friday morning at Professor Jackson's fireworks factory in Chester, Pa., by which seventeen persons were killed and fifty-seven injured, some seriously. The old Porter mansion, in which the work of the factory was done, from some unexplained cause took fire, and it was while the firemen were on the ground, and when the building was surrounded with people, that the explosion took place. At a meeting of citizens a considerable sum of money was contributed for the benefit of the sufferers. No idea is entertained as to the origin of the fire.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY FOR MARCH.—This periodical is claimed to be the cheapest in the world, and every one who examines the present number will doubtless admit the fact. The pages abound with interesting and entertaining literature of such a varied character as to be appreciated and enjoyed by all classes. The leading article, "The 'Jeannette' and her Crew," by Joseph L. B. Clarke, contains the details of the organization, etc., of the expedition, and has fifteen fine illustrations. There is an article on "Strasburg," with eight illustrations, a most interesting one on "The Growth of Ceramic Art," sixteen illustrations; one descriptive "Iceland Scenery and Modern Life Beneath the Polar Circle," fifteen illustrations; and an admirable one on "Robert Burns," by Principal Shairp, nine illustrations, and several others of great merit. The department of fiction is unusually rich; and there are sketches, adventures, etc., of deep, and some thrilling, interest. Poems (many tastefully illustrated), a comprehensive miscellany, and a profusion of embellishments, covering altogether 128 large quarto pages, present a literary banquet enjoyable and satisfactory. A single number is afforded for 25 cents, or $3 per annum, sent postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

—The March number of the *Eclectic* is at hand and presents a copious array of interesting articles. The table of contents is as follows.—"The Biologists on Vivisection," by [illegible] [illegible] ley's Life of Cobden," by A. J. Balfour, M. D.; "How the Stars Got their Names," "At Anchor," by the author of "Consolations;" "The Retreat of the European Glaciers," by Professor C. Defour; "Westminster Abbey," a poem, by Matthew Arnold; "Inside Kairwan: The Holy City;" "A Gondolier's Wedding;" "A Bit of Loot," "Pococurantism;" "The Seed-Time of Health," by Dr. B. W. Richardson; "Note on the Character of Mary Queen of Scots," by Algercon Charles Swinburne; "Photographic Chronicles from Childhood to Age," by Francis Galton, "Winter: An Elegy," by J. Logie Robertson; "How I Married Him," edited by Wilkie Collins; "Jenner and His Successors," by Sir J. Risdon Bennett, M. D.; "Labedoyere's Doom," by the Rev. Malcolm MacColl; "Finance West of the Atlantic," "Fashion and Art; or, Spots on the Sunflower;" Literary Notices; Foreign Literary Notes; Science and Art, and Miscellany. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms, $5 per year; single copy, 45 cents; trial subscription for three months, $1.

—Mr. James, the novelist, is usually called "Harry James" by his Boston friends, who remember him as being in his early days a delicate looking young man, handsome and remarkably refined in appearance. He is now, the *Boston Herald* says, "full in figure but not at all stout, and is of medium height. He has a rather ruddy complexion and dark brown hair and eyes, and he wears his beard closely cropped. He is slightly bald, and closely resembles the Prince of Wales in face and figure. He has an appearance of excellent health, but this is far from being the fact, for he is much of an invalid, and often suffers intensely. In his youth he had an impediment of speech, with a tendency toward stammering, but with the greatest pains he has succeeded in overcoming this entirely. He is throughly a gentleman in the truest sense, and is distinguished by an innate modesty and kindliness, being entirely removed from the least suspicion of snobbishness—a fault which it has been taken for granted he possessed by those who have denounced his Anglicism."

—The crowned heads and the great Ministers of Europe have, after all, one excellent reason for desiring the independence and integrity of England, in the fact that she is the only safe European asylum in time of trouble. At this moment the Empress Eugenie finds a home there, and so does Don Carlos. Louis Phillippe and Louis Napoleon died there. The present Emperor of Germany, in 1848, found it convenient to stay there, and when Bunsen's daughter placed an armchair for him at table, pushed it aside, saying that humility was the order of the day, and took an ordinary chair. Ex-Chancellor Count Andrassy taught music in London, often not knowing where the next meal was to come from. Victor Hugo found an asylum in Jersey, Guizot in London, Count Saffil at Oxford, and Louis Blanc at Brighton. Bismarck has not yet found himself an exile, but as it is notoriously the unexpected which generally happens, it is worth his while to have a near port of refuge always open.

—A fire broke out at Haverhill, Mass., at 4 o'clock Saturday morning, which was frightfully destructive, the largest portion of the business establishments in the place being consumed, covering ten acres of ground. The loss is set down at the lowest to be $2,500,000. The fire originated in a shoe establishment. There are eighty shoe firms burnt out. Thousands of people are thrown out of employment. There is little alarm; all are happy, as people there always provide for a rainy day. Haverhill is a town of ten thousand inhabitants, and is thirty-three miles north of Boston, on the Merrimack river. It is a town of factories, producing boots and shoes, hats and caps, woollen goods and silverware.

—The Jardin de Mabille, in Paris, has been sold for building purposes, and its demolition will begin in a few days.

[Kalamazoo, (Mich.) Daily Gazette.]

It is an unprecedented success said Mr. Chas. S. D'Arcambal, the well known Burdick House druggist, when asked for his views in regard to the St. Jacobs Oil; it is highly extolled, and is giving general satisfaction.

☞Cosmoline in any quantity at Dr. Pursell's.

MARRIED.

JONES—SARGENT.—February 9th, 1882, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. W. Lee, Roberts D. Jones and Mary M. Sargent, all of Bristol.

SEVERNS—LEWIS.—At Morrisville, February 9th, 1882, by the Rev. M. L. Hofford, William Severns, of Fallsington, and Sallie A. Lewis, of Edgewood.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Very Busy Corner.

Thanks by the thousand to the excellent people who have sent us such loads of customers this year. Old friends are certainly remembering old friends.

Not in all the twenty-three years that the old corner has been a busy place, has it been busier than these days, when all our own manufactured goods are in such demand.

There may have been one or two busier times, such as the "Executor's Sale," but this winter is a good match of Oak Hall's best times, and the splendid stock we are now displaying surpasses those of past years.

Ask to see the $12 Heavy Skeleton Overcoat with fancy back. It is a great bargain.

We expect to-day to have every part of our stock in complete condition,

IN THE MEN'S DEPARTMENTS,
IN THE BOYS' DEPARTMENTS,
IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENTS,
IN THE GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market.

The Largest Clothing House in America.

PHILADELPHIA.

—The coming anonymous novels are feminine in title. The next "Round Robin" is to present to the world "A Tallahasse Girl"; while a new "No Name" is to be called "Her Picture." This last volume has an aristocratic origin, being the work of an actual live Countess. The scene is laid chiefly in France.

—It is proposed in Hartford to build a new high school only one story in height—a large central hall or assembly room to be lighted chiefly from above, and to be surrounded by a corridor and class rooms. Safety in case of fire and the health secured by the absence of stairs are urged as the advantages of this plan.

DE WITTS' GREEN HOUSES.

IT is with pleasure that we call the attention of our patrons to our NEW STOCK of

Plants, Flowers, Etc.

We have the most extensive and varied assortment we have ever offered heretofore. The most of our plants are farther advanced than they have been any year at this period of the season. It is to the interest of our customers to purchase now and have the full benefit of cultivating the flowers in the house until Spring opens. First purchasers always get first choice.

Our stock consists of all we have ever offered, and many things new to Bristol. RARE PANSIES and SWEET VIOLETS for sale, either the plants or loose flowers. No lover of flowers should fail to examine them. We invite the public to give us a call.

DE WITT'S GREEN HOUSES,
Pond Street between Walnut and Penn.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BUCKS COUNTY.

Israel S. Tomlinson, vs. Thomas N. Tomlinson, Joseph H. Tomlinson, Mary Warwick, Susan Warwick, and Lizzie G., Laura, and J. Collins Tomlinson, minor children of J. Collins Tomlinson, deceased, who have J. Wesley Wright for their guardian. — No. 1 December Term, 1881. In Partition.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county, to make distribution of the fund in court arising from the sale of the real estate in the above stated case, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested in said matter, at his office in the Borough of Bristol, on [illegible] 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where they may attend if they see proper.

A. WEIR GILKESON, Auditor.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having entered into and formed a limited partnership (being a renewal of the limited partnership now existing between them) under and by virtue of the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved March 21st, 1836, and the several acts of the said Assembly supplementary thereto, do hereby in accordance with the same certify as follows:

I. The firm under which said limited partnership is to be conducted is that of C. W. & J. PEIRCE, and the place where the principal operations of said partnership are to be carried on is in the Borough of Bristol, County of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania.

II. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of manufacturing cotton and woolen fabrics.

III. The names and residences of the general and special partners are as follows:—General Partners, Charles W. Peirce and Joshua Peirce, residence of both, Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Special partners, C. Newlin Peirce, residence, Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, J. Livingston Grandin, E. Bishop Grandin; and Maria J. Neyhart, William T. Scheide, J. Livingston Grandin and E. Bishop Grandin, executors of the last will and testament of Adnah Neyhart, deceased, and all of these last named persons, except William T. Scheide, residing in the Borough of Tidioute, in the County of Warren, and State aforesaid; the said William T. Scheide residing at Titusville, in the county of Crawford, and State aforesaid.

IV. The amount of capital contributed by each special partner to the common stock in cash is, viz.: C. Newlin Peirce, ten thousand dollars; J. Livingston Grandin, ten thousand dollars; E. Bishop Grandin, ten thousand dollars; Maria J. Neyhart, William T. Scheide, J. Livingston Grandin and E. Bishop Grandin, Executors of the last will and testament of Adnah Neyhart, ten thousand dollars.

V. The said partnership is to commence on the Twelfth day of January, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-two, and continue one year, to wit, until the Twelfth day of January, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

CHARLES W. PEIRCE,
JOSHUA PEIRCE,
General Partners.

C. NEWLIN PEIRCE,
J. LIVINGSTON GRANDIN,
E. BISHOP GRANDIN,
MARIA J. NEYHART, WILLIAM T. SCHEIDE, J. LIVINGSTON GRANDIN, E. BISHOP GRANDIN, Executors of the last will and testament of Adnah Neyhart, dec'd.
Special partners.

REMOVED.

H. G. PETERS'
DRUG STORE,
No. 51 Mill St., Bristol, Pa.

I WOULD respectfully inform the people of Bristol and vicinity that I have removed my store to the lately remodeled building, five doors below the old stand, and next to corner of Wood and Mill streets.

The change affords better facilities for supplying the wants of my customers, as the building is especially adapted to the requirements of a first-class Drug Store.

Constantly on hand a complete stock of Fresh and Reliable Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals; Dietetic articles, and everything needed by the sick or convalescing; a large assortment of Toilet articles, useful and ornamental; Choice Perfumery, Metaline and Russia Bristle Hair Brushes; Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes; Hand Mirrors, Plain and Fancy Soaps; Pure Spices, etc. Also Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty and Dye Stuffs.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES

The Prescription Department is complete—"Purity, Accuracy and Neatness" our motto.

A card to the public and a word to the wise—
For my patrons' own interests I thus advertise;
As I wish to befriend them and be courteous to all,
I extend a polite invitation to call

At

H. G. PETERS' Drug Store,
No. 51 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

STEAMBOAT
TWILIGHT.

On and after Thursday, February 16th, Steamer TWILIGHT will leave Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon for Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Florence' touching at Riverton, House of Correction, Torresdale, Delanco and Andalusia. Returning, leave Florence at 3 P. M.; Bristol, 3.30 P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. Freight taken at low rates.

Trips Resumed.
THE STEAMBOAT
JOHN A. WARNER,

ON and after Wednesday, Feb. 15th, the Steamboat John A. Warner, will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7.30 A. M., touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Excursion, 40c.

TO RENT.

A desirable residence, No. 50 Bath Street, recently fitted up in first-class order—papered, painted and gas. A good well of water, large garden, choice fruit, &c. Will be rented with, or without furniture to a small family, for one year, at low rent. Inquire of, or address

WM. C. HENDRICKSON,
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SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

Great chance for housekeepers and others to lay in needed goods at less than wholesale prices.

All colors zephyrs and wools, 7 cents per ounce; Hand made school hoods, 25 cents; Elegant dress goods, 8, 10, 13 cents per yard. Hair pins, 1 cent package; Best skirt braid, 4 cents; pins, 2 cents paper; pearl buttons, 3 and 4 cents a dozen; Kid gloves, 20 cents pair; Fine tumblers, 31 cents a dozen; Lamp chimneys, 3 cents, Glass sets, six pieces, 35 cents; Pie plates, 2 cents, or 20 cents a dozen; Castor bottles, 5 cents; Dinner plates, 4 and 5 cents; Fire shovels, 5 cents, Small spades, 25 cents. large steel axe, with handle, 70 cents; Wash basins, 5 and 10 cents; dust pans, 5 and 10 cents; Best white varnish, 37 cents per quart; Pure neats foot oil, 20 cents per quart; Wash powder, 10 cents dozen packs. Call early if you want the choice of bargains. Fine butter, 35 cents; splendid flavor Rio coffee, 16 cents. Everything at or nearly cost. No reasonable offers refused. Stock and fixtures for sale, and store to rent. WOOD'S CASH STORE, Bristol, Pa.

PERSONAL INSURANCE
OF
Every Safe and Desirable Kind,
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LIFE AND ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Paid-up Cash Capital, - $600,000
Every dollar of which is pledged for payment of Policies.

Solid Cash Assets, - $5,854,000
Total Liabilities, - 4,418,000
Surplus to Policy-holders, 1,436,000

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Of all safe and desirable forms, on the Low-Rate, All-Cash, Stock Plan. No notes or "dividends," and no disappointed expectations. Contract definite; valid claims promptly paid.
Claims paid in Life Department, over $1,800,000.

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES,
Covering death or wholly disabling injury by accident, are written at short notice, for a month or a year. More than 60,000 claims have been paid. Combined Life and Accident Policy, (regular Life with weekly indemnity for disabling casualty,) at less than Mutual rates for a Life Policy alone.
Amount Accident Claims Paid, $4,000,000

COST OF YEARLY ACCIDENT POLICY.

Amount Insured.	Weekly Indem'ty.	Class Pref'd.	Cl's Ex. Pref'd.	Class Ord'y.	Class Medium
$1,000	$5 00	$5 00	$6 00	$7 50	$10 00
2 000	10 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
3 000	15 00	15 00	18 00	22 50	30 00
5 000	25 00	25 00	30 00	37 50	50 00
10 000	50 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	——

Preferred Class includes Clergymen, Editors, Lawyers, Merchants, Clerks, Bankers, Book-keepers, Teachers, etc.,

Extra Preferred Class includes Commercial Agents, Traveling Men, Book Agents, Insurance Adjusters, etc.

Ordinary Class includes Architects, Glaziers, Printers, Shoemakers, Railroad Superintendents, Machinists, Operatives in Woollen Mills, etc.

Medium Class includes Passenger Conductors, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Farmers, Butchers, Stage Drivers, etc.

More hazardous employments at proportionate rates.

☞For a policy, apply in person or by letter to Jesse O. Thomas, Agent, Bristol, Pa.

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Can always be found a full line of

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W. GRACE.
No. 76 Mill Street, Bristol,
WILL SELL TILL THE FIRST OF APRIL,
A LARGE STOCK OF
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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GOOD WHITE BACK PAPER TEN CENTS

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THE LARGE STORE AND DWELLING, CORNER OF MILL AND WOOD STREETS, known as WOOD'S CASH STORE. The only stand in the county where a large and lucrative strictly cash trade has been established. Apply to or address,

J. H. WOOD, Bristol, Pa.

WANTED!—A LOOM BOSS, AND FAMILIES of Weavers, at CALCUTTA MILLS, Frankford, Pa. Paid every week in cash.

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ODDS AND ENDS.

The Mountain of the Lord is a solid rock, 100 feet in height, rising above the street level at Manti, Utah. The Mormons are building on this eminence a temple of fine marble, 95 by 170 feet in area, and handsomely adorned.

"Dear, dear!" exclaimed Mrs. Brown, "I have just been over to see Clara. Poor child! She is dying of ennui." "Why, how you talk!" cried Mrs. Homespun: then adding as she moved farther away from her visitor, "Mercy! 't ain't ketchin, is it?"—*Boston Transcript.*

The Head colony, in the wheat region of Dakota, is composed entirely of eight brothers named Head and their families, numbering nearly a hundred persons. They have bought 10,000 acres of land in adjoining farms, but these are owned separately, and there is to be no communism in the enterprise.

A new steam torpedo boat, 100 feet long, 500 horse power, has lately been tried in England, the officially recorded maximum speed attained being twenty-six miles an hour. This is believed to be the fastest vessel afloat. The vessel is able to carry coal and supplies enough to steam 1,000 miles and remain at sea for a week.

M. Dufourcet announces in *Les Mondes* that he has in his yard two bars of iron planted in the earth, to each of which is fixed a conductor of coated copper wire terminating in his receiver, apparently a telephone. These, he says, never fail to give notice twelve to fifteen hours in advance of every storm which bursts over the town.

Watkins would not buy a keg of beer for his acquaintances on his wedding day, though required to do so by the usage of ... and in spite of a positive demand by the thirsty crowd. They dragged him to a high bridge, and dropped him into the cold water. This caused a postponement of the marriage, but did not produce the beer.

Two factory girls had been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for drunkenness in Lowell, Mass. They were young and their case excited sympathy in court. As they were being taken out the officers saw their mother slip a bottle of whiskey into the pocket of each. There was no longer any astonishment that they had become drunkards so young.

The biggest girl in the school at Hammond's Corners, Ohio, was whipped by the teacher with great severity. Her father had the young man arrested, and a few days ago the case was called for trial. But the prosecuting attorney said that the matter had been amicably arranged; the girl not only was convinced that the punishment was deserved, but accepted the teacher's discipline for life as his wife.

The production of "Patience" by amateurs is becoming common throughout the country. Fashionable young women are plenty to play the rapturous maidens; *Bunthornes* and *Grosvenors* are not hard to find, and the dragoons may be had for the asking; but women willing to personate "the not pretty but massive" *Lady Jane* are scarce in private life. A professional actress usually has to be engaged, and in some cases a man takes the part.

A bright youth, undergoing examination a few days since for admission to one of the departments, found himself confronted with the question: "What is the distance from the earth of the sun?" Not having the exact number of miles with him, he wrote in reply: "I am unable to state accurately, but don't believe the sun is near enough to interfere with a proper performance of my duties if I get this clerkship." He got it.—*Buffalo Express.*

On the death of Chief Justice Marshall, nearly fifty years ago, the lawyers of Philadelphia moved for a monument. The project failed at the time, as is often the case, and only $3,000 was contributed. The matter was soon forgotten by almost everybody. The last surviving trustee of the fund died a few days ago, and among his papers was found a careful account of the money, showing that by investment it has grown to $20,000. The monument will now be erected.

The Way to Save the Country.—Let Northern people go South in the winter, and Southern people come North in the summer and let the young of both sections fall in love with each other and do a little marrying, and when Northern and Southern grandmothers go traveling back and forth to visit the babies that will naturally come upon the scene, that will end all ill feeling. From personal observation, we recommend plenty of inter-State marriages for the next ten years, and the country will be safe.

A ball was given recently in the Manchester Town Hall for the purpose of promoting the calico printing trade by showing what beautiful designs and colors modern skill in that industry can produce. No lady was admitted to the ball whose dress was not exclusively of English calico, printed either in Manchester or Glasglow. About 1,800 persons were present, and everyone was amazed at the beauty and variety of the costumes. Calico balls have frequently been given in the name of charity, but perhaps never before in the avowed interest of trade.

The Rev. Father Scully of Cambridge Mass., is a severe condemner of church fairs. "They demoralize our girls," he says, "more than do our lowest theatres, for girls, armed with their church fair book, go forth under religious and parental sanction where they please and when they please, entering even barrooms to solicit chances and votes. The children think of nothing but the fair. Home, church, and school are banished. When lager beer is sold in our churches where fairs are held, how can we train our youth to look with horror on the evils of rum?"

"Good morning, Fogg," said Brown, briskly. "How did you like the opera last night?" "Oh, so-so," answered Fogg, moodily; "nothing striking about it, excepting the drum-sticks." "Come, come," returned Brown, "be serious. Didn't you think that bravura passage with pizzicato and appogiatura embellishments were lovely?" "Guess I didn't see it," replied Fogg as before: "there was only feathers and flowers and things on the one in front of me." "What are you talking about, man?" exclaimed Brown. "That girl's hat, of course. Wasn't you?" "Good morning," said Brown, as he turned the corner.—*Boston Transcript.*

Trout Breeding.—Any person in possession of a spring producing a supply through the year of from one to one hundred square inches of pure water may grow, with right appurtenances and requisite knowledge and care, from 6,000, to 60,000 trout in one year, worth, at present prices for stocking ponds and streams, $100 per 1,000, or 500 to 50,000 to weigh a pound each, worth $1 per pound. The first thing necessary in trout culture is the construction of a pond, which must be fed by pure spring water, and must be kept clear and fresh. It is essential to the preservation of the trout that the temperature of the water be preserved at from 40° to 50°. The success attendant upon the culture of trout is instanced in the establishments of Seth Green, Livingston Stone, and other noted fish culturists, who realize large profits from this source. *Sea World.*

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Wester Cookies.—One cup of sour milk, one cup of powdered sugar, a little salt, one teaspoon of soda: mix as soft as possible: roll thin; sprinkle with sugar: slightly roll out, and bake in a quick oven.

Fruit Pudding.—To make a plain fruit pudding, take one cup of sugar, one half cup butter and two eggs, and beat together, then add a cup of sour milk and one teaspoonful of soda, three cups of flour and one cup of chopped raisins: spices to taste. Put in a mould and steam two hours.

Vermicelli Soup.—Boil a shin of veal in three quarts of water. Put in a turnip, an onion and one carrot, whole. Boil about three hours. Add salt and a small teacup of vermicelli, and boil for three-quarters of an hour. Before adding vermicelli strain through a colander. Keep adding water if it boils away.

Doughnuts.—Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one pint of new milk, salt, nutmeg and flour enough to permit the spoon to stand upward in the mixture; add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and beat until very light. Drop by the dessert-spoonful into boiling lard. These will not absorb a bit of fat and are the least pernicious of the doughnut family.

To Make Steak Tender.—Put three tablespoonfuls of salad oil and one tablespoonful of vinegar, well mixed together, on a large flat dish, and on this lay the steak. Salt must now be put on the steak before it is cooked. The steak must lie on the tender-making mixture for at least half an hour to a side; the toughest steak will succumb to this and be perfectly tender when cooked.

Cabbage Salad.—Take a cabbage head about the size of your own, and slice it very fine. Make a sauce of three eggs well beaten, three tablespoonfuls of cream, one teaspoonful of mustard, butter the size of an egg, six tablespoonfuls of vinegar, salt, and a little red pepper. Put on the stove and stir it slowly until it thickens. Pour over the chopped cabbage while hot. Serve it cold.

Sponge Pudding.—Six ounces of flour, half a teaspoonful of baking powder, a little salt and four ounces of suet to be well rubbed into the flour. Mix up the pudding with three ounces of golden syrup and three ounces of soft sugar, two tablespoonfuls of milk and one egg well beaten. Put it all in a buttered dish, tie it over with a cloth, and boil in three hours, not less. Serve with cream or plain melted butter.

American Cream.—Put one box of gelatine into two quarts of milk, to dissolve over a slow heat. Beat well the yolks of eight eggs, and ten tablespoonfuls of sugar. Set the kettle where it will boil, and stir in this mixture. Have the whites of the eggs beaten with as much more sugar. When the mixture boils, remove and stir in the beaten whites, and two tablespoonfuls of vanilla. Pour into moulds and set in a cool place.

A Beef Pie.—Cold roast beef, one onion, one tomato, pepper and salt, one dozen boiled potatoes. Cut the cold beef in thin slices, and put a layer on the bottom of your dish. Shake in a little flour, pepper and salt, cut up and add a tomato (if in season) or onion, finely chopped, then another layer of beef and seasoning till your dish is full; if you have any gravy put it in; have ready a dozen potatoes, boiled and mashed, with butter and salt, spread over the pie an inch thick, bake twenty-five minutes or a little more.

Census of the Oyster Industry.—For the first time the oyster trade has received appreciative treatment by a census bureau. The investigation of the industry was committed to Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, whose report has just been published, covering the history and present condition of all the oyster grounds from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, besides those on the Pacific coast. In the census year of 1880 the capital invested in the oyster industry was $10,583,295. The number of bushels of oysters produced was 22,195,375. Their value to the producers was $9,034,861, and their value as sold was $13,438,852. The number of persons employed was 52,805, and there were used in the work 4,155 vessels and 11,930 boats, valued at nearly $4,250,000.

The total wholesale value of the oysters annually sold in Boston is $705,000; the value of the oysters produced in Narragansett Bay is $680,000; the value of those sold in New Haven Harbor is $480,000; in the East River and Peconic Bay, $708,000; on the south shore of Long Island, $400,000; in New York Bay, excluding New York city, $375,000; in New York city, $2,758,000; on the ocean shore of New Jersey, $310,000; in Delaware Bay, $2,425,000; in Philadelphia, $2,750,000; and in Virginia nearly $2,000,000, and about $125,000 will cover the value for the remainder of the Southern coast line, not including the Gulf line, where the value slightly exceeds $300,000.

Selecting Flour.—A poor barrel of flour is a source of waste, as well as extremely annoying to the housewife. The best family flour has a slightly yellow tinge, and the bread made from it is more substantial than most of the brands of pastry flour. For the inexperienced young housekeeper a safe plan is to purchase a bag of the kind desired first, then when a good quality has been obtained insist upon the barrel being of the same grade. If it fails to come up to the right standard, return it. Grocers soon learn not to palm off an inferior article upon one who is in earnest in the matter. Flour that is dark in color, and when the dough made from it flattens out instead of rising up light and puffy, is made from grown grain and has not the nutritive value of flour of good quality. Sometimes a barrel of the favorite brand will not hold true to name, and will prove of inferior quality. It is well for the housekeeper to personally supervise the making of the first one or two batches of bread from a new barrel of flour, that it may be well tested and not condemned unreasonably.

A man in New Jersey died because he could not tell a lye. Mistook it for whiskey.—*Boston Com. Bulletin.*

[Daily Chicago Times.]

Mr. George Barnes, of Bagnall & Barnes, South Water Street, said that his wife had been a severe sufferer with neuralgia for years and had tried many remedies in vain. St. Jacobs Oil is the only thing that brought her relief.

Only Two Bottles.

Messrs. Johnson, Holloway & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, Pa., report that some time ago a gentleman handed them a dollar, with a request to send a good catarrh cure to two army officers in Arizona. Recently the same gentleman told them that both the officers and the wife of Gen. John C. Fremont, Gov. of Arizona, had been cured of catarrh by the two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm.

Messrs. Ely Bros., Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.—A few days ago I saw a lady who had used your Cream Balm for Catarrh, and had found more relief in one bottle than from all other remedies she had tried. I enclose $1 for two bottles. Yours respectfully, James Hitchen, M. D., Providence, R. I. Price 50 cents.

The Angora Goat.—Mr. Joseph P. Devine, a stock raiser in Texas, writes as follows to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.:

There are millions of acres of rocky, hilly undergrowth of live oak in Western Texas and other States also, that will not support one sheep to twenty acres, one cow to forty acres, or one horse to fifty acres: in other words, that are utterly worthless for any use on God's green earth except for goats. Now if there is a good and sure sale for mohair, there is no doubt but the common goat can be made to produce, in five or six removes, a fleece equal nearly to any pure blood hair in luster and length, and in weight far more, by breeding from a pure bred billy every time and always. To sum up the advantages of goats over other stock, they can be herded with perfect safety and to advantage in flocks of 2,000; for I now have one herd of 2,050 graded Angoras, herded by one Mexican. They can be located in summer eight miles from their watering place, and drink once in three days, returning to camp same day—a great item in this dry country; they can be raised and thrive best on land worth fifteen to twenty-five cents per acre; they are subject to no disease whatever, that I know of; they will protect themselves, that is the grown, against wolves or dogs; and last, but not least, they come home five times in six, if lost on the range. Then there is not a more agreeable or pretty pursuit in the world than raising Angora goats. That you may not think I am too partial to Angoras, allow me to say I am breeding cattle, horses, and have 3,400 head of Merino ewes; and if I had a little more encouragement as to the future of the Angora, namely, regular sale and fair price for hair of first quality, I would, if forced to give up all my interest in stock except one, keep my pretty, intelligent, and valuable Angoras; and let sheep, hogs, etc., go to grass.

Four Lives Saved.—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup relieved four of my children of a most alarming attack of Whooping Cough, from which their throats and necks became so swollen as to prevent them from swallowing. Nothing would give them even temporary relief, until this syrup was tried. One bottle, in one night, saved their lives, I verily believe.

Geo. W. Earhart,
Captain of Police, Baltimore, Md.

Constable Davis of Summerfield, Ill., deserted his wife for no other reason than that she had lost the beauty which had distinguished her as a girl. The young men of the town concluded to tar and feather him and ride him on a rail. Tar lacking at the last moment, and molasses was used instead; but the mobbing proved higly satisfactory to all concerned, except the constable.

Permanently.

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 18, 1881.
H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—I have used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for difficulty in the urinary organs, and, so far as human foresight can judge, have been permanently cured.

John Britton.

☞On Thirty Days' Trial.—We will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to young men and older persons who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, etc., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney difficulties, Ruptures, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

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TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

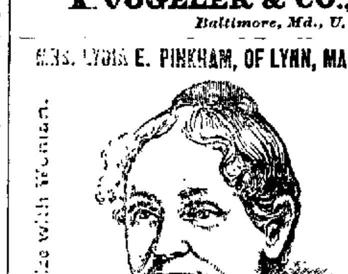
No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of **50 Cents**, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

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MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists.

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TRUTH ATTESTED.

SOME IMPORTANT STATEMENTS OF WELL KNOWN PEOPLE WHOLLY VERIFIED.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the fac-simile signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

Phillipsburg, N. J., June 18, 1881.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:
Gentlemen—I have been afflicted with kidney troubles for years, and in October last it culminated in Bright's Disease. I was confined to my bed for several months, and had given up all hope or desire to recover, when I began the use of your Remedy. It gave me immediate relief, and I am now, and have been since the 1st of April, constantly engaged at my business, which I owe to your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The doctors all thought I was going to die, and when I improved so fast, several of the neighbors called in wonder to see me, and many of my friends are using your remedies.

Brig Genl C. A. Heckman

Commander of Heckman's Star Brigade of New Jersey.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan 5, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Having received from the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure very marked benefit, I can cordially recommend it to others.

A. C. Kendrick

(D. D., Professor of Greek in the Rochester University and New Testament reviser).

Thousands of equally strong endorsements—many of them in cases where hope was abandoned—have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, remember the great danger of delay.

$66 a week in your own town; $5 outfit free. No risk; everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes; ladies are making as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

Back Ache

POSITIVELY CURED BY

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters.

Reasons Why they are Preferred to All Other Porous Plasters or External Remedies:

First.

Because they possess all the merit of the strengthening porous plaster, and contain in addition thereto the newly discovered powerful and active vegetable combination which acts with increased rubefacient, stimulating, sedative and counter irritant effects.

Second.

Because they are a genuine pharmaceutical preparation, and so recognized by the profession.

Third.

Because they are the only plasters that relieve pain at once.

Fourth.

Because they will positively cure diseases which other remedies will not even relieve.

Fifth.

Because over 5000 physicians and druggists have voluntarily testified that they are superior to all other plasters or medicines for external use.

Sixth.

Because the manufacturers have received the only medals ever given for porous plasters.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster!

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

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Vol. V., 1882.
THE SANITARY ENGINEER.

The recognized authority on all matters relating to Public Health, Food and Drug Adulteration, Drainage and Water Supply, Steam and Hot Water Heating, Plumbing and Gas Fitting, Gas and Electric Lighting, Heating and Ventilation.

Questions on any of these subjects will be answered in the columns of the SANITARY ENGINEER, free of charge.

The opinions of this journal upon all technical subjects are either prepared or revised by specialists.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Our excellent technical cotemporary The Sanitary Engineer, bye the bye, is hereafter to be published weekly, a token of prosperity that is especially gratifying as a proof of public appreciation of the very useful work which our contemporary has done for the public.—*New York World.*

This journal has become the leading authority in this country upon sanitary questions.—*Ohio Medical Journal.*

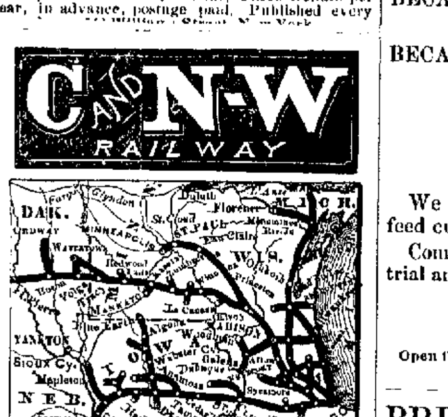
The Sanitary Engineer shows an excellent appreciation of what may be done in the field of sanitary engineering, and a practical capability for doing it.—*New York Tribune.*

The excellent paper published in this city, and called the Sanitary Engineer, might add to its title that of Practical Philanthropist, for such it proves itself to be in its constant and clear exposure of the wrongs and dangers of many of our domestic and municipal arrangements.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Prof. Chandler, when delivering a popular and most telling lecture on Sanitation, lately at the Cooper Institute, advised his hearers to subscribe to the Sanitary Engineer, a publication devoted to sanitation in all its phases. It contains the best thoughts of the best trained Sanitarians of the period.—*Congregationalist.*

Mr. John Walter, of the London *Times*, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Sanitary Engineer, of this city, requesting an opinion as to the system of ventilating sewers by perforations or open gratings in the streets. The compliment paid to American sanitary engineering by Mr. Walter's letter, is most flattering; but that it is deserved will not be questioned by those familiar with the merits of the authority Mr. Walter, consulted.—*New York Com'l Advertiser.*

THE SANITARY ENGINEER, is for sale by all newsdealers in the United States and Canada. Single Copies Seven Cents. Terms, Three Dollars per year, in advance, postage paid. Published every ...



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Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "BRISTOL CEMETERY," located in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pa. The character and objects of said corporation are: To bury the dead, to acquire and hold real and personal property, to erect and maintain a chapel and such other buildings as may be necessary for said cemetery, and lay out, improve and sell such lots of land belonging to said corporation as are necessary for burial purposes.

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February 2, 1882.

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The great scientific preparation will positively cure old, chronic cases of Dyspepsia, Dyspeptic Fits, Dyspeptic Vertigo, where every known medicine has failed to give relief. I refer to a few of the cases pronounced incurable that have been cured with

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Dr. Samuel W. Adams, of New York City, writes me his wife has been cured with Apepsia—one of the worst cases in the known world.

Dr. Adams is now using Apepsia in his practice without a failure in a single case. The second dose gives perfect relief; from two to three bottles cured the worst cases in existence.

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COUGH SYRUP

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Send for testimonials of the cures it has effected, and if you are suffering from any of the ailments above referred to, you should lose no time in securing a bottle of this valuable household medicine. Ask your Druggist for it. Price 50c. and **$1.00** a bottle.

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Dr. Evory's Diamond Invigorator is a **Perfect Blood Purifier, Appetizer** and **Nerve Tonic.** It makes a delightful, whole some drink, which **Invigorates, Purifies** and **Strengthens** the entire system. For General Debility, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Affections, Jaundice, Malaria, Flatulency, Nausea, Sick Headache and Kidney Complaints, it is invaluable. Price, 50 cents.

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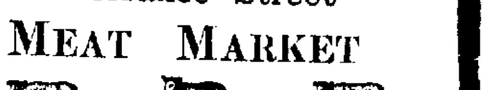
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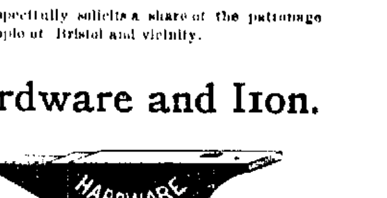
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